The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5754.—VOL. XXXVII. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1856. PRICE SIXPENCE.

BIRTH.

At her residence, Ashfield, at noon, yesterday, Mrs. Frederick Underwood, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Mary's Cathedral, on the 4th instant, by the Right Rev. Dr. Gregory, Mr. James M'Shane to Miss Hannah O'Brien, both of this city.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to BALMAIN, from the Gas Company's Wharf, every ten minutes.

CREMORNE—THIS DAY, (weather permitting) steamer from Circular Quay at the usual hours.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—THIS and every DAY, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning at noon and 5·45 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

STEAM to WATSON'S BAY.—TO-MORROW, from Phœnix Wharf, at 10 a.m, and 2 p.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMPACKETS.—Summer Arrangements.—Extra Trips.—Reduction of Fares.

These swift packets ply as follows:

From Parramatta.	From Sydney.
7 a.m., 8 a.m. (express)	9 a.m., 1 p.m.
11 a.m., and 4 p.m.	4 p.m., and 6 p.m.

ON SUNDAY.

From Parramatta, 7 a.m., and 4 p.m. | From Sydney, 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.

The 8 o'clock packet will take no freight, and call at Ryde only, involving a delay of not more than two minutes, and passengers may rely upon being landed in Erskine-street before 9·30 a.m.

FARES.

Kissing Point ...Cabin, 2s. 0d.
Parramatta ..... " 2s. 6d. } Steerage, 1s. 6d.

The public are respectfully informed that there is no charge for the omnibus conveyances in connection with the steamers.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG and KIAMA. — The KIAMA leaves the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above places, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 o'clock p.m.; returning from Kiama at 12 o'clock, noon, and Wollongong at 2 o'clock p.m., on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Fares.—Sydney to Wollongong or Kiama:

Cabin	... ...	7s. 6d.
Return Tickets	...	12s. 6d.
Steerage	... ...	5s. 0d.

Between Wollongong and Kiama:

Cabin	... 3s.	Steerage ... 2s.

Freights to Kiama and Wollongong at the reduced rates.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG and KIAMA. — The ILLAWARRA, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
Fares	7s. 6d.	5s.
Return tickets	12s. 6d.	8s. 6d.

The NORA CREINA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

Phœnix Wharf, 6th November.

STEAM to SHOALHAVEN.—The NORA CREINA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 11 o'clock. Phœnix Wharf, 6th November.

STEAM to the HUNTER. — The HUNTER, W. PETLEY, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DIX, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's wharf, foot of Market-street. November 6.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 8.

COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 8.

CITY OF SYDNEY, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.

SHAMROCK, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th instant, at 8.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN. — The T. S. N. Company's steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on SATURDAY, 8th November, at 3 p.m.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents, Botts' Wharf.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner ORIENT, P. STEVENS, master, will sail as above, on FRIDAY, 7th instant.

For freight or passage, apply to GEORGE CARTER, Victoria Wharf.

FINEST VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular trader CAROLINE, SMITH, master, is now fast filling up at Victoria Wharf, and has room for only a few tons of light freight; for which, or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The regular trader JENNY LIND, SHERMAN, master, is now loading at Russell's Wharf, and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

HEATHER BELL for AUCKLAND, will clear at the Customs on THURSDAY, the 6th instant. Shippers are requested to complete shipments. JOSEPH KENDALL. Campbell's Wharf, 1st November, 1856.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A regular trader. The fine fast-sailing brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, commander, will receive cargo in a few days; and having a large portion engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

DART, Captain JENKINS, for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER (detained through the inclemency of the weather). Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs TO-MORROW. Passengers are reminded of her superior cabin accommodations, which, including a separate ladies' saloon, are fitted with every requisite conveniences conducive to their comfort.

Apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR BATAVIA.—The fine A1 ship PRINCE ALFRED, 937 tons register, Captain WILLIAM BAUMANN, will be shortly despatched, and offers a very superior conveyance to passengers.

Apply to Captain Baumann, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The splendid A1 frigate-built ship ELLENBOROUGH, 1031 tons register, GEORGE HAYES, Esq., commander (having most of her dead weight engaged), is now receiving wool at Marsden and Co.'s shed, and will be despatched on 20th December. Shippers of produce are reminded of her fine passages, out and home, while her large and airy poop cabins (inspection of which is invited) offer unequalled advantages to passengers. This favourite ship will carry an experienced surgeon.

For rates and particulars apply to the captain on board at Campbell's Wharf; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, 223, George-street.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The well-known A1 favourite Aberdeen clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 645 tons, register, JAMES ROSS, commander, is now receiving wool at Messrs. Marsden and Co.'s shed, and will be despatched early in December. Has excellent cabin accommodation, and is provided with every requisite for the convenience and comfort of first-class passengers. Early application is necessary to secure cabins. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

MORETON BAY.—☞ The only vessel for this port is the SARAH ANN. Shippers will please complete their shipments, to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs.

For freight, &c., apply to Captain WATTS, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; to T. STEWART, Sussex-street: or, to JOSIAH BLEE.

FOR WANGANUI and NEW PLYMOUTH.—The brig VENTURE, FARNEY, master, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to R. T FORD, Bridge-street.

FOR OTAGO Direct.— The fine fast-sailing Brig THOMAS and HENRY, THOMSON, master, now lying at Macnamara's Wharf, and having the whole of her cargo engaged, with unrivalled accommodation; has room for passengers only.

Apply to A. MOSES and SONS, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR CALCUTTA. — The fine ship TAYMOUTH CASTLE, A1 for 13 years, 682 tons register, Captain A. LOGAN, will sail positively on SATURDAY next, and offers very superior accommodations for passengers.

Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.—To sail punctually on the 1st January, 1857, the NIMROUD, A1 for 13 years, JOHN GATENBY, commander, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will sail as above. She offers the very best accommodations for Cabin and Intermediate Passengers, for which early application is necessary.

Apply to Captain GATENBY, on board, or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

P.S.—Carries an experienced Surgeon.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The favourite clipper barque WHAT CHEER, Captain BAXTER, so well and favourably known in this trade, will sail on the 25th of November. Intending passengers can inspect the vessel at Circular Quay.

For light freight only, a first and second cabin passage. Apply to MERRILL and LEAVITT, 2, Macquarie-place.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.—Last day of shipping cargo, 10th November.—The regular trader and A1 fast sailing ship, MAID of JUDAH, 1200 tons burthen, ISAAC MERCHANT, master, will, with customary punctuality, be despatched as above, having in view the delivery of wool for next February sales. Her dead weight is on board, and she is fast receiving the remainder of her cargo. Having unusually comfortable accommodations, she is a favourite ship with passengers, and early application is necessary to secure the remaining berths. Carries an experienced Surgeon. To shippers of gold, and for the conveyance of letters, she presents the best opportunity now offering to ensure early delivery.

A few second-class passengers will be taken at £30 each for enclosed berths, and £25 for open ones.

Apply to Captain MERCHANT, on board, Circular Quay; or, to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

BLACK BALL LINE of British and Australian Royal Mail Packets.—For LIVERPOOL, to succeed the MONTMORENCY, as the Packet for November, from Melbourne.—To sail on THURSDAY, 13th instant, the celebrated clipper ship MORNING LIGHT, 2377 tons register, J. GILLIES, commander. This splendid clipper has just landed 3000 tons of cargo and 700 passengers in seventy-two days from Liverpool to Melbourne. Her immense size, strength, and fast-sailing qualities afford advantages as a passenger conveyance unequalled by any ship afloat.

For plans of cabins, rates of passage, and other information, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

TO PASSENGERS TO INDIA—FOR MADRAS.—The well-known A1 clipper ship MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY, 1000 tons, JOHN DAVIDSON, commander. Has a full poop, with large state rooms, offering every inducement to intending passengers, will sail on 10th November.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a smart first-class Vessel, from 200 to 300 tons register, of good carrying capacity, and well found in stores, without requiring outlay. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.

FOR SALE, the brig GERTRUDE, 120 tons register, a good sailer, and very strongly built, having been originally in the Davis Straits and Greenland trade. Apply to Captain DUNNING, on board, at the north-east end of the Circular Quay; or to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The brig RETRIEVER, 150 tons register. Shippers of stock are requested to inspect this vessel, which is expressly fitted to carry sheep and cattle. She will also carry a heavy cargo on a light draught of water.

Apply to the undersigned, on board, at the Circular Quay. JOHN ARCHER.

VIMIERA, from LONDON.—Consignees will please take notice that this vessel is now laying at the Circular Quay, and that she will commence discharging THIS DAY, at their risk. All goods impeding discharge, for which entries are not passed, will be entered, and when landed stored at consignees' risk. SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., agents. Sydney, 5th November, 1856.

BARQUE COWLITZ.—All accounts against the said vessel must be rendered in duplicate by noon. THIS DAY, at the office of R. T. FORD, Bridge-street. Thursday, 6th November, 1856.

UNION WHARF.—Quay Berths vacant, with Dry Stores, and Yard for Timber. WILLIAM PRITCHARD.

QUAY BERTHS vacant. Good accommodation for cedar or lumber. Terms moderate. BRODIE and CRAIG'S Wharf.

SYDNEY YACHT CLUB.—The Monthly Meeting of the Club will be held at the Club House, Exchange Hotel, George-street, THIS EVENING (Thursday, 6th November), at 8 o'clock. By order.

WILLIAM T. BLAKENEY, Secretary.

N.B.—Notice of Motion by T. S. Dean, Esq.:—

"That Rule 38, declaring that centerboard yachts shall sail in a class by themselves, be rescinded."

Notice of Motion by S. C. Burt, Esq:—

"That such portion of Rule 29 as declares that, to effect any alteration in the rules of the Club, the number voting for it must at least be double the number opposing it, be rescinded; and that such rule be altered to the effect that any motion shall be carried by a majority of not less than two members.

Club House, 5th November, 1856.

IMMIGRANTS per WINIFRED.—The Married and Single Male Immigrants for engagement by the above vessel can be hired on board on THURSDAY next, the 6th November, and following days, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Their trades and callings, and the number of such callings, are as follows, viz.:—

	Married.	Unmarried.
Coalminer	1	0
Woolcombers	11	3
Carpenters and joiners..	6	10
Sawyers	2	0
Farm labourers...	28	24
Gardeners	3	1
Dyer	1	0
Butchers	2	2
Brickmakers	1	1
Labourers	1	1
Porters	2	2
Excavators	2	2
Bakers	1	1
Shepherds	1	2
Gasfitters	1	1
Carmen	1	1
Painter	0	1
Blacksmiths	0	2
Shoemaker	0	1
Harness Maker	0	1
Mason	0	1

The ship will be anchored at the usual anchorage off Dawes' Point.

H. H. BROWNE, Agent for Immigration.

Immigration Office, Sydney, 6th November, 1856.

IN THE ASSIGNMENT Estate of JOHN OWEN GLANHAM.—The Creditors in the above estate are requested to meet at Mr. Glanham's Stores, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock, on matters of importance.

H. FERRIS,
W. G. LAMBERT, } Trustees.

TO the Subscribers to THE FREE HOSPITAL proposed to be erected in Sydney under the special care of the Sisters of Charity.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I beg to announce to you that I am a candidate for the appointment of SURGEON to your proposed Hospital.

As it is due both to you and to myself to make you acquainted with the evidences of my qualification for the office I seek, I propose to address you on the subject in the usual manner.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

JAMES ROBERTSON,
M.D.S.A., M.B. Lond., L.S.A.,
Fellow (by examination) of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
Member of the Board of Examiners in the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Sydney, formerly Surgeon and Physician to the Hitchin Infirmary.
3, Wynyard-square.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the Australian Agricultural Company, with a view to opening out their Port Stephens Estate for lease and purchase, in the beginning of next year, have forwarded instructions to the colony to dispose of the whole of their sheep.

In consequence of these instructions it has been determined to sell the above sheep, by private contract, immediately after the shearing, which commences at Stroud on the 17th instant, when intending purchasers are invited to inspect these valuable flocks, and judge for themselves.

The sheep have never been diseased, and are in fair condition; the wool is the finest in the colony, a sample (80 lbs.) sent to the Paris Exhibition realised at public auction in London, 3s. 9d. per lb.

They will be sold in flocks, as they are now running, and can be delivered in Newcastle, if required; the flocks average about 650 in number.

There are 580 rams.

For full and further particulars apply personally or by letter, to ARTHUR HODGSON, general superintendent Australian Agricultural Company, 8, Church-hill, Sydney.

25,000 FEET CLARENCE RIVER PINE, in log. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

A SMALL CARGO A. A. Company's Coal. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

TWO PIANOS for SALE, cheap. Instruments tuned and repaired. G. WILLIAMS, 36, King-st. West.

6000 STORE SHEEP.—For SALE, deliverable in the Wellington District, six thousand first-rate store sheep. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street, November 5th, 1856.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

SHOULD THIS meet the Eye of ANTY POWER, late of Waterford, she will hear of her sister MARY POWER, by writing to Mr. GARRY'S, the Swan Inn, Binalong, Yass, New South Wales.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Positively the LAST WEEK of the Great Wizard JACOBS, THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, November 6th, Will be for the BENEFIT OF SPRIGHTLY.

FRIDAY, November 7th,

A Grand Night, on which occasion a most pleasing programme will be presented, being the BENEFIT of The WIZARD JACOBS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, November 8th,

The curtain will fall upon the Astounding Wonders of the Wizard, who has afforded so much pleasure and gratification to all who have patronised him. This will indeed be the LAST NIGHT.

By Especial Command, under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of his Excellency the Governor-General SIR WILLIAM DENISON and LADY DENISON, a Grand Fashionable

MORNING PERFORMANCE,

will be given on SATURDAY, November 8th.

To commence precisely at half-past 2 o'clock. The Theatre on this occasion, as in the evening, will be Brilliantly Illuminated, and a Splendid Entertainment given.

Dress circle, 5s.; upper boxes, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Children under 12 years, half-price to all parts of the theatre, except the gallery. Doors open at 7; performances to commence at half-past 7 precisely.

On Saturday, the doors will open at 2 o'clock, performances to commence at half-past, by desire of his Excellency.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Benefit of Mr. CHARLES KING.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, the Drama of SEA AND LAND.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, THE WILD BOY OF BOHEMIA. The Wild Boy, Mr. A. TORNING.

OUR LYCEUM THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, LAST NIGHT but TWO of the Sisters GOUGENHEIM, who will appear for the first time in the comedy of THE LOVE CHASE, and, for the fifth time, in THE INVISIBLE PRINCE.

CONCERT HALL, ROYAL HOTEL.—It having been decided to give a Complimentary Benefit Concert to that accomplished artist, Madame CLARISSE CAILLY, the Committee formed for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements have much pleasure in announcing that the same will take place in the above room on MONDAY, November 10th, upon which occasion they trust to be favoured with the cordial co-operation of the musical public. Full particulars will be duly announced. GILBERT WRIGHT, Hon. Sec.

CREMORNE.—The Juvenile Afternoon Entertainment is postponed until SATURDAY next.

CREMORNE.—THURSDAY'S extra night—Gymnastic performances, &c. Music and dancing at 7 o'clock.

CREMORNE.—The wonderful performances in preparation by Messrs. Diserang and Stebbing; LE SANT VOLANT, or Flying Leap, from the height of 75 feet.

CREMORNE.—Bal Masque al Fresco, WEDNESDAY, 10th December next. Tickets will shortly be issued.

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A Special General Meeting of the members of the Australasian Botanic and Horticultural Society will be held at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 6th of November next, to take into consideration the report of the sub-committee appointed to confer with the committee of the Horticulturoal Improvement Society on the subject of an amalgamation of the two societies. The chair will be taken at half-past 3 o'clock. W. H. CATLETT, secretary. 280, Pitt-street South. 31st October, 1856.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the Lecture which was to have been delivered at the Institute by the Venerable Archdeacon M'ENCROE, on last evening, is postponed until MONDAY EVENING next, the 10th instant.

H. MURRAY, secretary and librarian.

GRAFTON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of this Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at noon, to approve the Draft Deed of Settlement, and transact such other business as may then be brought before it.

(Signed) R. SCOTT ROSS,
Secretary Provisional Committee.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. — The Monthly Meeting of Members will be held on THURSDAY next, 6th instant, at 3 p.m, to elect a member; to discuss a motion having reference to Bills of Lading; and for the transacting of other business.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

Exchange Rooms, 3rd November, 1856.

NIGHTINGALE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Gentlemen in the country who have interested themselves in obtaining subscriptions towards the above fund will much oblige by forwarding their lists of subscribers and amounts collected to the undersigned, the Committee being desirous of closing the accounts. DANIEL COOPER, Hon. Treasurer, Waterloo Warehouse.

THE LATE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.—The Adjourned Public Meeting on this subject will be held at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th instant, and his Excellency the Governor-General will take the chair at half-past 3 p.m. By order of the Committee, GEORGE HISBERT DEFFELL. Chambers, 70, Hunter-street, 5th November, 1856.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, George-street, next to the Bank of New South Wales.—A LECTURE will be delivered at the Rooms of this Institution THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. R. G. BOAG. Subject—"The Influence of Literature on the Moral Sentiments." Young men are invited to attend. SHARP H. LEWIS, hon. sec.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of JAMES WARWICK, late of Richmond, Bottoms, in the county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the honorable the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that probate of the will of the abovenamed James Warwick may be granted to David Reay, of Richmond Bottoms, in the colony aforesaid, farmer, and Peter Carroll, of Windsor, in the colony aforesaid, labourer, the executors named in the said will. Dated this fourth day of November, 1856.

WILLIAM WALKER, Proctor for the said Executors, George-street, Windsor.

INVESTMENT.—Melbourne and Geelong Railway Debentures, bearing 8 per cent. interest, which is payable half-yearly in Sydney, for SALE by HOW, WALKER, and CO.

TO RICHARD SADLEIR, Esq., Raymond-terrace.—
(Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

Stroud, 30th October, 1856.

My dear Sir,—My attention having been directed to an article in the Empire, of the 20th instant, emanating from your pen, headed "A Trip to Gloucester," and signed "R. S." in which you have thought proper to reflect upon the Australian Agricultural Company, I trust you will excuse my taking the liberty in refuting your statements in as public a manner as you have adopted.

The stream in which you saw the bullock team up to their bellies, about to convey the limpid fluid to the inhabitants of Stroud, has supplied the township with water for the last twenty-six years to my knowledge; and is the very "dry creek" upon which you saw a well constructed water-mill erected as a specimen of forethought!

The Company have not purchased any sheep to replenish their flocks, as alleged by you to have been the case, from parties to whom they had previously sold. That they are about to dispose of all their sheep is true, a conclusion arrived at in consequence of their runs being overgrown and circumscribed, and the inability to graze sheep, except in small flocks, entailing much expense.

That the Company have succeeded in producing the finest wool in New South Wales is a fact long since established, and I may adduce, as one instance, the sample at the Paris Universal Exhibition realising 3s. 9d. a lb.

The crop of potatoes adduced by you as a criterion of the richness of the soil between Stroud and Station F, was grown eighty miles from the spot indicated by you, and the area of the paddock was nearly fifty per cent. more than the quantity you mention.

Your remarks about the harbour, and the New England road, are much to the purpose, but, unfortunately, very little dependence will be placed by the public upon the opinions of a party who takes so wide a latitude, as you have done in your statements.

I beg to remain, my dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

J. C. WHITE,

One of the Authorities at Port Stephens.

CASES CLOZEAU Pale Brandy. Cases United Vineyard Pale Brandy. D. COOPER and CO. Waterloo Warehouse.

CORN cracked for Shippers, the Trade, and private use. WILLIAM FRITCHARD, Union Wharf.

BRICKS.—A large supply always on hand. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Union Wharf.

SPRING CART for SALE.—Suitable for a Grocer or Ginger Beer Brewer, at Mr. SEALES', Pitt and Liverpool streets.

DONALDSON FOR THE SOUTH RIDING.—All persons having claims against Mr. S. A. Donaldson's Committee are requested to forward them to the undersigned, on or before FRIDAY MORNING, next to call at 2 o'clock on Saturday for a settlement. J. T. GANNON, hon. secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned, until the 14th instant, from parties willing to contract for the enlargement of premises in Johnston-street, Balmain. The plans and specification may be seen on application. JOHN STAFFORD, architect, Exchange-corner.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of new buildings at Moore's College, Liverpool. Plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. WILLIAM WEAVER, architect, 49, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at noon. No tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory. November 4, 1856.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of a Villa Residence at Darling Point. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. WILLIAM WEAVER, architect, 49, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before TUESDAY next, the 11th instant. N.B.—Separate tenders will be received for the masons' work, but no tender will be accepted unless perfectly satisfactory. November 4.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife, MARY ANN STONE, having left her home without any cause or provocation, any one found harbouring her after this date will be prosecuted according to law. J. THOMAS STONE. Camperdown, November 5th.

NOTICE.—My Wife, HARRIET TYLER (maiden name Merewether), having left her home during my absence, with one Joseph Jenkins, now in Sydney, I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract in my name. WILLIAM TYLER. July 11th, 1856.

NOTICE.—ALEXANDER HIGGINS, Carpenter, is requested to call and take away his goods left in my possession. If not, they will be sold in fourteen days to defray expenses. J. M'PHAIL, Pyrmont.

NOTICE.—If WILLIAM HAYES does not fetch his chest within seven days from this date, it will be sold. WILLIAM SMITH, 179, Kent-street. November 5th, 1856.

NOTICE.—If JOHN MADDOX does not fetch his box within seven days from this date it will be sold. WILLIAM SMITH, 179, Kent-street. November 5th, 1856.

NOTICE.—Found on MONDAY NIGHT, October 27th, in the pit of the Victoria Theatre, a Silver Watch. Apply Pit Money Taker.

£4 REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen from Waverley, the latter end of September, a dark hack Mare, about 13½ hands high, white points, star in forehead, short tail, and branded on the near shoulder JC or HC. The above reward will be paid by Mr. ALDIS, tobacconist, on restoring the same.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the premises of Mr. Peter Paterson, of Campbell's-lane, a White Terrier Bitch, with a brown spot on the rump, and cropped ears and tail; answers to the name of Lady; had a collar on with chain attached. Any person having found her and returning her will be rewarded, and any person detaining her after this notice will be prosecuted according to law.

TEN SHILLINGS will be paid upon the delivery of a small Monkey, missing from Mrs. CROFT'S premises, Pitt-street South, near the Haymarket.

LOST.—On TUESDAY afternoon, a Pocket Book, containing—memoranda and papers, of no value to any person but the owner. Whoever has found it, and will take it to Mr. GLUE, Labour Agent, Pitt-street North, will receive five shillings reward.

LOST, a Cheque for Four Pounds, by a poor man, on the Parramatta Road, payable at the Joint Stock Bank, drawn by James Clinton, in favour of William Johnson. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by applying at the Red Lion, Camperdown. Payment is stopped.

FENCING, or Small Sword Exercise, taught on moderate terms. Address SWORD, Herald Office.

W. STABLE'S CIRCULAR.—This publication will in future be delivered on arrival of the English Mail; and the agency of the same having been transferred to Mr. Joseph Sutton, Lloyd's-yard, 201, George-street, he is fully authorised to collect subscriptions. E. CATON ROTHWELL.

PIANOFORTES.—W. J. JOHNSON and CO., pianoforte makers, 57, Pitt-street. Pianofortes tuned.

PIANOFORTE, by Broadwood and Sons.—Just landed, ex Ellenborough, first-class instruments direct from the above celebrated house. Elegant rosewood and walnut cottage, every design of case—the first of the kind imported. WILLIAM KING, (from Broadwood and Sons), 89, George-street. Pianofortes tuned and repaired.

NEW MUSIC.—Just opened, a selection of new and popular operas, songs, quadrilles, waltzes, gallops, polkas, piece music, the oratorios, Scottish melodies, violin music strings, &c. WILLIAM KING, 89, George-street.

FOR SALE, now landing at Market Wharf, ex Daniel Webster, from New Zealand.

Ship spars, 30 to 80 feet, of every dimension, cut expressly for this port, from the best kauri districts

Planking, 12,000 feet, assorted, 6 x 2, 6 x 3, 8 x 4, 9 x 2, 10 x 3, 12 x 3, 14 x 3, &c., &c., 20 to 50 feet lengths, all heart of kauri

New Zealand Pine Logs.—To Contractors and Sawyers. 35,000 feet, of large dimensions.

Orders left at the wharf, or at No. 2, Exchange-buildings. A. S. WEBSTER.

DINGLE'S BREAD, of pure Gallego flour, 3d. per 2-lb. loaf. 75, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

A LADY, recently from England, is desirous of a situation as Housekeeper. Can take charge of a young family. Address E. K., Mr. Pinhey's, Parramatta-street.

A YOUNG LADY wishes for a re-engagement as Daily Governess. Address, 16, Stanley-street.

CARPENTERS.—Wanted, Two Rough Carpenters, for the bush. Apply to the undersigned before half-past 9 a.m., until FRIDAY MORNING. JOHN F. CLEMENTS, Royal Hotel.

COMPOSITORS.—Wanted, a good practical Jobbing Hand, to superintend a Printing Office. Apply to W. L. ROSS, 9, Market-street East.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a trustworthy Youth, who has been accustomed to the retail drapery. Wages liberal. References from last employer indispensable. ALEXANDER GRANT, 83, South Head Road.

HORSE.—Wanted, a good Saddle Horse, 15½ hands. Apply to M. D., Herald Office.

REQUIRED immediately, to proceed to Stroud, Port Stephens, Two steady Men as horse-breakers, to break in for saddle 80 to 100 head of horses belonging to the Australian Agricultural Company. Apply personally between the hours of 10 and 12 to C. H. GREEN, Australian Club.

REQUIRED, Board and Residence, or with partial board, in a respectable quiet Catholic family, ten minutes' walk from St. Mary's Cathedral. Terms moderate. Address C. D., Herald Office.

TUTOR.—A Gentleman, graduate of Oxford, desires an Engagement as Tutor in a gentleman's family living in the country, or as a Classical Master in a first-class school. OXON, Post Office, Bathurst.

WANTED to purchase, a House, with six or seven rooms, with moderate ground, substantially built, with water laid on; servants' rooms. Paddington or Darling Point preferred. Apply to WICKHAM and BELL, 4, Jamison-street.

WANTED to Rent, a Detached House, containing six rooms, besides kitchen and servants' rooms, within two miles of the Post Office. Send full particulars to WICKHAM and BELL, Land, House, and Estate Agents, 4, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a Saleswoman, for the Millinery, at BRANDON'S, 157, Pitt-street.

WANTED a Situation for a Lad about 14 years of age. Address J. E., Herald Office.

WANTED, a Woman Cook; she must be competent to milk a cow. Apply to Mrs. DAVID JONES, Barncleuth.

WANTED, a respectable Female to proceed to England in charge of a child. Apply by letter to C. B., Herald Office.

WANTED, by a lady and gentleman, a respectable Married Couple, without children—man as coachman and gardener, wife as laundress and general servant. Wages £60. Apply to Mrs. GARSED, Willow Lodge, Glebe, near Mr. Woolley's.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Lady, fully competent to undertake the duties, a situation as governess; excellent references. Please address T. K. A., Herald Office.

WANTED, to rent, a small Cottage of three or four rooms, two lightly furnished, and water laid on, back entrance for horse and cart, within one mile of the Post Office. Apply to WICKHAM and BELL, land, house, and estate agents, 4, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a Young Woman as Cook and Laundress. Mrs. SAMUELL, 35, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply No. 12, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a Pork Butcher, that understands making small goods. 220, George-street South.

WANTED, two Single Men, as Labourers. Apply to GEORGE BENTLEY, brickmaker, Stanmore, Newtown, near Sydney.

WANTED, an active Youth as Clerk. Apply to F. BRADLY, auctioneer, 39, King-street.

WANTED a COMPOSITOR.—READING and WELLBANK, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a Boy for omnibuses. E. ALEXANDER, Glebe.

WANTED, a Sash Maker, at the Victoria Steam Saw Mills, 22, Erskine-street.

WANTED, Two Servants, Cook, Laundress, and Nursemaid. Apply Mrs. LEVI, 84, Phillip-street.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, a Furnished Bedroom, with or without board, in a private family. Terms must be moderate. Address O., Herald Office.

WANTED, an Assistant, for the Hosiery Department. MORRIS, JACOBS, and CO., 60, King-street.

WANTED, a Pair of Sawyers, at the Victoria Steam Saw Mills, 22, Erskine-street.

WANTED, £2500 at 5 per cent., on House and Land near Sydney. Address Z., Box 155.

WANTED, a Governess, to proceed to Yass—one that is competent in the usual branches of English education, with French, music, and drawing. Apply to Mrs. HENRY HART, Royal Hotel, Yass; or to Mrs. A. HART, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

WANTED by a respectable young person, just arrived from London, a Situation as Nursery Governess. She is proficient to teach the pianoforte and singing. Address to H. D., care of Mr. Clark, Dancing Academy, West Maitland.

WANTED, Two Apprentices to the Millinery and Dressmaking, at 56, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a Groom. Apply to W. SHARP, 31, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a General Servant. Apply to Mrs. SLOMAN, 30, King-street West.

WANTED, a Nurse and a General Servant. Mrs. BUCKLAND, 95, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a trustworthy Person, as General House Servant, where there are only two of family. Good character indispensable. Apply to Mrs. ALEXANDER GRANT, 85, South Head Road.

£2500 WANTED to Borrow, at 6 per cent., for seven or ten years, to be secured by mortgage on first-class City property. Address, by letter G. J. R., Box 92, Post Office.

£5000 WANTED to BORROW, at 7 per cent. Security on city property. Address M. D., Herald Office.

AUSTRALIAN BREWERY.—(In consequence of the proposed departure for England of the Proprietor.) To LET, the whole of that portion of the Australian Brewery premises, situated at the corner of George and Bathurst streets, at present used in conducting the extensive brewing operations of that establishment, comprising large and commodious cellarage, granaries, malting floors and kilns, cooperage, forge, stabling and other outhouses, and offering every facility for carrying on an extensive wine and spirit trade, or any large business in conjunction with the present trade. A lease can be given for sixteen (16) years, as also, if required, of the dwelling-house in George-street, which contains ten rooms and suitable accommodation for a large establishment.

The stock will have to be purchased by the lessee, as also the plant, consisting of a steam engine of 8-horse power, mash tuns, coppers, working pans, coolers, hop and under backs, corn and malt mills, casks, drays, horses, and in fact every necessary for carrying on a large brewery in full work. There is also a large cistern capable of containing 15,000 gallons of water, and commanding every part of the buildings.

The proprietor feels it unnecessary to call particular attention to the eligibility of this desirable investment of capital in a business which has been conducted so successfully and for so many years; combined with a long lease of buildings situated in the very centre of the city, and perhaps the most extensive, and at the same time the most substantial and faithfully built property, in New South Wales.

Personal applications, and by principals only, can be treated with

WM. CLARKE, Australian Brewery.

BOORAL HOUSE and GROUNDS, Port Stephens.—To be LET for such term as may be agreed upon, the gentlemanly residence, with grounds attached, known as Booral House, Port Stephens, on the estate of the Australian Agricultural Company.

The house contains eleven rooms, with out-houses complete, comprising a residence for a gentleman's family, or well adapted for a seminary.

Attached to the house is an orchard, v

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Dickinson, and Mr. Justice Milford.

SINGLE V. CHRISTIAN AND ANOTHER.

This was a motion for a new trial in an action for trespass on a squatting run, wherein the plaintiff had obtained a verdict, with twenty pounds damages.

The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General supported the motion, and Mr. Plunkett, Q.C., and Mr. Broadhurst, supported the verdict.

The object of this action was, like that of most suits of the same kind, to determine a right of possession as to a particular piece of country, a waterhole, and the adjacent lands, claimed by the licensed occupants of adjacent runs. The plaintiff claimed it in right of license and possession, as part of his station called Suxmerhill. The defendants claimed in virtue of the same right, contending that it had been part of the Walhalla Station, of which they had obtained possession through Mr. John Eales, its original holder, by purchase. The grounds of the present application were that the verdict was against evidence; that the Chief Justice, who tried the case, had improperly rejected an application from Eales for this station, a letter to Eales from the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands promising a lease, and an advertisement in the *Government Gazette*, giving the boundaries of the Walhalla run as claimed, all tending, it was contended, to show the extent of the claim, and possession by Eales, as occupant of the Walhalla Station to have been inclusive of the present *locus in quo*. Also, that his Honor had misdirected the jury, in telling them that the question at issue was whether there had been a licensed occupation of this place, and by whom, as an occupation without license would be a breach of this law. Finally, that the jury had been improperly influenced by the address of counsel (Mr. Plunkett), who, it was asserted on affidavit before one of the defendant, had taken advantage of the local prejudices existing against Mr. Eales as the holder of large tracts of land, and by his attacks upon Eales had thus prejudicially influenced the jury against the defendants as claimants under him. The evidence in this case was exceedingly voluminous, and, to a a great extent, conflicting. Upon this ground their Honors stated before the termination of the argument that they would not meddle with the verdict unless other sufficient cause was shewn for so doing. They also refused to assume that the decision of the jury could have been improperly influenced by the address of counsel, and held that the ruling of the Chief Justice as to possession was correct. The case turned, therefore, upon the question as to whether or not the evidence alluded to in the notice had been properly rejected. There was a claim by Eales setting out the boundaries of the Walhalla run, or what he declared to be the Walhalla run, which would, if his statement was correct, include the *locus in quo*; an issue of the *Government Gazette* setting out these boundaries in like manner in the list of stations applied for; and a letter from the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands promising, when the lease was issued, to include in the demise the station thus claimed. The admissibility of this evidence was contended for as being binding against the Crown, under whom the plaintiff claimed to derive his title, inasmuch as it was evidence extrinsic of the license to Eales, under whom defendants claimed to show what was meant by such license to be included *within the Walhalla station*. If it could thus be proved that the *locus in quo* was meant to be included, the possession of it by defendants would be good as against the Crown, and, if so, must be good as against the present plaintiff. It was further contended that the plaintiff, on account of his interest in these stations, &c., must be held to have had cognisance of the mode by which he could see what lands were claimed by the adjacent licensees; consequently, that he must be taken to have seen the *Gazette*, and thus become aware of Eales' claim to include the place in contest as part of the Walhalla station, and not having entered a caveat against this claim was estopped from raising the objection now. In support of the ruling it was contended that there was no privity whatever on the part of the plaintiff to the negociations or arrangements between Eales and the Crown, so that he could have no cognisance of these negociations or arrangements, of the claims of Eales, or of the extent to which these claims had been admitted by the Crown. There was no reference whatever to any extrinsic evidence, on the face of the license, to show what was meant to be demised under it, by the title of "Walhalla" station, consequently there was nothing to direct the attention of the plaintiff to the documents in question, as they could not be evidence against him unless proved to have been actually brought under his notice. Consequently that the case must depend upon evidence as to what was really and practically included within Walhalla station at the time of the license, not what was meant to be included in it.

Their Honors unanimously upheld the ruling of the Judge at *nisi prius*, and refused to grant a new trial. The plaintiff was not privy to the dealings between Eales and the officers of the Government; and, consequently, could not be held to have any such cognisance of those matters as would estop him from relying upon his own right by license and possession. And the documents alluded to did not contain evidence that the Walhalla run license included, or was meant to have included the *locus in quo*, for the claims of Eales merely amounted to unsworn testimony as to his own views in respect of the proper boundaries of this run, while the letter of the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands had merely reference to what would or might be included in a lease to be hereafter issued and could not affect the license of Walhalla station as it then existed.

CAUSES FOR TO-DAY.

NEW TRIAL MOTIONS.—Davery v. M'Donald; Reynolds v. Nowland; Toole and another v. Rotton; M'Dougall v. Humphrey and another; Mackenzie v. Dawson; Schroder v. Burt and another.

EQUITY CAUSES.—Carmichael v. Campbell (part heard); Ryan v. City Commissioners; Hack v. O'Connor; M'Grath v. Panton.

INSOLVENT COURT
TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of George Collinson Tuting, an adjourned certificate meeting was held. The creditor's assignee handed in a written paper, stating to the effect that since the last examination, Mr. Tuting, on further investigation of the books, had afforded such explanations as had induced a great majority of the creditors not to proceed any further in opposition to his (insolvent's) application for a certificate of discharge. Granted.

Certificates were granted also to James Briears and Alexander M'Crow.

In James Battley's application for a certificate, notice of opposition, with the grounds on which it is based, having been filed, the hearing was postponed until next Tuesday.

In the estate of Woolt Lazarus, an adjourned certificate meeting. Insolvent was examined by Mr. Peden, and by Mr. Shuttleworth, in reference to his trade and business since his arrival in Sydney three or four years ago; and the meeting was further adjourned until the 20th instant.

In the estate of Want and Tempest, a special meeting. Claims amounting to £1021 11s. 11d. were proved.

In the estate of Frederick O. Darvall, an adjourned second meeting. A claim was prepared, which was ordered to stand over until the third meeting.

In the estate of Robert Gordon, a second meeting. Insolvent not being present, the meeting adjourned until the 8th proximo.

In the estate of David F. Aitchison, a first meeting. Nothing done.

In the estate of Charles J. Tibbey, a first meeting. Claims amounting to £286 were proved.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Thomas Etherington, a third meeting. Claims amounting to £861 8s. 10d. were proved, the official assignee read his report, and the creditors allowed insolvent to retain his tools of trade, wearing apparel, and household furniture.

In the estate of William Hayes, a third meeting. No debts were proved, nor had there been at any previous meeting. The official assignee's report stated that no assets had been realised.

In the estate of Williams and Cripps, a third meeting. Claims amounting to £257 14s. were proved, and the assignee's report was read. Insolvents were allowed their tools of trade, wearing apparel, and household furniture.

In the estate of William Heard, a single meeting. One debt, £24 18s., was proved. The Chief Commissioner allowed insolvent his wearing apparel and household furniture.

In the estate of Henry Cowper, a special meeting. Mr. W. F. Perry was appointed trustee of this estate in lieu of Mr. Thomas Cowper, removed by order of the Court.

SURRENDER.

William Travers Pickering, of William-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney, haberlasher, on petition and affidavit: schedule to be filed on 12th instant. Mr. Wilson, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 6.—Denis Manning, single, half-past 10. Want and Tempest, special, for proof of debts, 11. Maurice O'Rourke, first, half-past 11. Nicholas O. Scanlan, first, 12. George Wilkins, single, half-past 12. Sawkins and Grenfell, first, 1.

Friday, 7.—North, Rutherford, and Co., adjourned second, half-past 10. John Scutts, adjourned single, 11. *At Brisbane:* James W. Kelly, third, 11. Margaret M'Lean, second, 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.
TUESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Dowling.

Eleven persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, and were severally sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

William Robinson, found guilty of having made use of obscene language in a public place, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned for seven days; and Margaret Russell, for a similar offence, was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned for three days.

Alexander Wright, for assaulting Constable Clifford, who took him into custody for being drunk, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned for seven days.

Samuel Bowen was brought before the Bench by Sergeant Walsh, of the Detective Police, who received him into custody from John Maher, charged with having stolen a purse containing three £1 notes, and an English sovereign, with one half-crown and two shillings; searched prisoner, and found upon his person an English sovereign, a half-crown, two shillings, and ninepence; on receiving information that prisoner had been in the water-closet shortly before, he searched the place and found the purse produced, and in it three £1 notes; he said that the money found upon him was his own, but said nothing in reference to the purse and its contents; prisoner was present when the purse was found, but made no remark in reference to it. Ellen Maher, wife of John Maher, of King-street, lodging-house keeper, deposed that on Friday last the prisoner went to her house to lodge; about eight o'clock yesterday morning she left her husband and two lodgers at the breakfast table, went upstairs for money to pay a person who came with a bill; as she came down she saw prisoner in his room in bed, and seemingly asleep; in a few minutes prisoner came down to the breakfast table; she poured him out a cup of tea, and was called away to pay another weekly bill; she then found that in the interim—certainly not more than quarter o' an hour—her box had been opened, and her purse, containing three bank notes and one English sovereign, together with a half-crown and two shillings not in the purse, taken away; she immediately told her husband, in prisoner's hearing, what she had lost; her husband desired prisoner not to leave the house, and requested a lodger to detain him, while he went for a policeman; she saw Walsh search the prisoner, and afterward the water-closet, and saw what he found; the purse she identified as her property, and the money (except as to nine-pence) she believed to be hers, corresponding as it did with what she had missed, though she could not identify any part of it. A young man, a lodger, who watched the prisoner while Maher went for a constable, deposed that on Maher leaving the house prisoner went into the yard, but whether or not he went to the closet he could not say—he may have done so. Prisoner asked no questions nor offered any defence. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. The prisoner was remanded until to-morrow on another and a similar charge.

John Walding or Welding, of Newtown, brickmaker, was brought before the Court by Constable Fairley, who yesterday apprehended him in virtue of a warrant in which he was charged with having unlawfully presented firearms at Ann his wife. The complainant deposed that she and defendant had been about two years married, but in consequence of his ill-treatment she had long since been compelled in self-defence to leave his house; lately, in consequence of his importunity, and solemn protestations of good treatment in future, she went home with him, and the first (or second) day he beat her with a stick until the weapon was broken to pieces, in consequence of which she again left his house, and took temporary refuge in the house of Mr. Coates, a neighbour; on Saturday evening defendant came to Mr. Coates's and inquired for her; he was admitted; he expressed sorrow for what he had done, d clared it should never occur again, and asked her to return to his house; she positively refused, to which he replied that if fair means would not induce her to comply with his wishes other measures should, and presenting a pistol declared he would blow her brains out; terrified, she ran into the next room, where Mr. Coates was sitting, but said nothing to him; her husband followed her, and after again asking her to go home with him took a pistol from his pocket, and said he would shoot her. Mr. Coates' attention was attracted to the parties by hearing the click of the trigger and seeing a pistol in Walding's hand, rushed forward to disarm him, and told Mrs. Walding to run for a constable; they struggled for a long time; Coates took one pistol from Walding, and handed it to prosecutrix before she started; in the struggle another fell from Waldring's pocket to the floor; they were struggling for nearly half an hour—Walding wanting to go, and Coates resolved upon detaining him until the arrival of a constable—when Walding had so far succeeded as to get one hand at liberty; he then took a third pistol from his pocket, and threatened to shoot Coates unless he let him loose; Coates now saw no alternative but to comply, and let the man loose, who immediately made off. Committed for trial.

Joseph Pattison, a sapper and miner, was adjudged to be the father of an illegitimate child, on the complaint of Bridget Lynch, the mother, that he refused to contribute towards its support,—and was ordered to pay for one year the sum of 7s. 6.1. weekly, and for two years following the sum of 5s. weekly.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Dowling and Mr. G. Hill.

Twelve persons were convicted of having been found drunk: Ann Neale was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month, and Mary O'Hara to be imprisoned for three months, with hard labour, their frequent convictions having made them amenable to the provisions of the Vagrant Act; the rest were sentenced to pay 20s. or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours. A private of the 11th Regiment was sent to the barracks to be dealt with.

Julius Silk was charged with having embezzled sundry sums of money, amounting to £15 11s. 9d., the property of Wickham and Bell, his employers. William Alexander Bell, of the firm of Wickham and Bell, collectors and agents, deposed that on the 22nd September he was applied to by Silk for employment, who said he was hard up; he gave him a list of debts to collect, for which he would pay him 2½ per cent., with directions to pay over every evening the moneys collected in the course of the day; at the close of the first day, and ot the second day, he presented himself and paid over sundry small sums he had received; but declined taking the commission, preferring to receive it in one sum weekly; he was then absent for some weeks, and could not be found at his lodgings or elsewhere, while sundry creditors were making anxious enquiries after him at their office in Jamison-street; as a last resort he spoke to Sergeant Walsh, of the detective force, who about a fortnight since brought him to witness; prisoner said he had collected three debts (naming them), amounting to upwards of £9, that he had paid the money over to a Mr. Lipman, to take care of, and would get it; about a week afterward he added another account to the list, making the amount received by him, in all, £15 11s. 9d., and for which he offered witness a bill, drawn by prisoner on his father in London, for £30; this he refused to take, but told him he must pay the money over before Saturday or Monday; they (the firm) had paid the money over to their constituents.—John Cuthbert, of Kent-street, deposed that on the 1st October he paid prisoner £6 10s. 6d., he was indebted to Mr. Chapman, for which he gave the receipt produced. Alexander Cameron, of George-street, grocer, deposed that on the 29th September he paid to prisoner the sum of £2 19s. for an account due by him to Mr. Chapman, taking the receipt produced. Mr. Bell deposed, further, that these were some of the accounts he employed prisoner to collect, and two of the four he admitted having received, but he had not paid over the money. Mr. Moffat contended, for the prisoner, that having always like an honest man admitted that the sums in question had been received by him of Cameron and Cuthbert, the only ground on which a prosecution for embezzlement could be based was thereby swept away; he had accounted for the money, although he had not paid it to his employer, and it now remained a mere matter of debt between the parties: under these circumstances his client was entitled to his discharge. Mr. Dowling said that, without entering upon a discussion of the point raised, he felt it was a case for the consideration of a jury. The prisoner was then committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed.

James M'Grath and Ann Wilson (otherwise Pickering) were brought before the Bench by Constable Lucas, who yesterday forenoon found them committing an act of indecency in the outer Domain, within view of persons passing along the road. They were each sentenced to pay a penalty of £5; in default of payment, the man to be imprisoned for fourteen days, and the woman (this is her third or fourth conviction for a similar offence) for one month.

Julia Lynch was summarily convicted of stealing sundry small articles, such as handkerchiefs, towels, stockings, &c., of the value of 20s., the property of Mr. George Hill. She was a few weeks in Mr. Hill's service, but in consequence of her ill behaviour was discharged by Mrs. Hill, who, also having reason to suspect her honesty, searched her box before allowing her to remove it, when the articles in question, were found, and she was given into custody. At Mr. Hill's request, on account of prisoner's youth, his worship sentenced her in the mitigated punishment of fourteen day's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Samuel Bowen was charged with having stolen a sovereign. Jane, the wife of Edward Jones, of Castlereagh-street, lodging-house keeper, deposed that on last Wednesday week prisoner went to lodge at her house, and agreed to pay weekly; he remained until Saturday morning, when he went out immediately after breakfast and did not return; soon after he left she missed a sovereign from a drawer in the room in which prisoner slept; no one else slept there; she saw it there late on Friday night. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

William Aldridge, convicted of having made use of obscene language in a public street, was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

Michael Gill, a greengrocer, found guilty, on the prosecution of Mr. Mitchelson, of having in his possession an unstamped measure, was sentenced to pay a penalty of 5s. with a like sum for costs. Thomas Severn, also a greengrocer, was found guilty of having a false half-peck measure, an unstamped half-peck measure, three light weights, a lot of unstamped weights, and a false balance: the several penalties amounted to 45s., with 25s. for costs.

Patrick O'Neill. of Ultimo, was found guilty, on the prosecution of Mr. Stubbs, of having neglected to destroy by fire at a place distant at least one mile from the city boundary, a certain horse, which died of disease in his paddock at Ultimo. It appeared that when the horse in question died it was buried in the paddock, but was afterwards exhumed and consumed by fire on the spot. such paddock being within the city of Sydney. Defendant was sentenced to pay a penalty of £10, with 5s. costs, or in default to be imprisoned for one month.

WATER POLICE COURT.—The Water police Magistrate presided at this Court on Tuesday and Wednesday. On each day the business transacted was of an important character. On Tuesday—Two persons were convicted of drunkenness, and dealt with in the usual manner; and four seamen, convicted of desertion from the *Cowlitz*, were committed to gaol for ten weeks each. On Wednesday—One person was convicted of drunkenness, and dealt with in the usual manner; and John Cordy, the master of the brig Perseverance, was convicted of neglecting to keep a watch on board, and was fined 10s., and costs 4s. 6d.

HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday evening. In spite of the inclement state of the weather, the attendance was highly repectable.

After the usual formal business, three interesting papers were read—1st, A second paper on the Botany of Norfolk Island, by Mr. T. W. Shepherd; 2nd, A paper on the Growth of Liquorice, by Mr. Creswick; 3rd, A paper on the Objects and Advantages of Horticultural and Agricultural Societies, by Mr. Bell. We publish below the paper read by Mr. Shepherd.

My last paper on this subject concluded with a description and other particulars of the Norfolk Island Pine; and now, before commencing with the next plant deserving of notice, I will, with your permission, supply a few omissions respecting it, made on that occasion.

In addition to the uses previously mentioned, the roots of this noble tree are esteemed for various ornamental purposes, such as picture frames, work boxes, dressing cases, writing desks, &c., having when polished a very beautiful mottled appearance. The "pine knots," which are the stumps of the old branches grown over by the increase of the trunk, which so compresses them that they become nearly as hard as the iron from the Fits Roy Mines, are also sought after, and many ornamental articles made of them, particularly in turnery, such as candlesticks, egg-cups, ink-stands, &c., which are very beautiful when polished; they were also used as parlour fuel by the higher officers when the island flourished as a penal settlement, and are the only portions of the tree at all suitable for fire-wood, the rest being, like most pines, the very worst fuel that timber can be. The tree also produces large quantities of gum, which may perhaps, on examination by those qualified to judge, be found of value, and I believe that many years ago turpentine of an extraordinary fine quality was produced from it.

It is also said of this tree that Mr. Nicol, of Edinburgh, has identified the fossil tree of Craigleith quarry with it, drawing his conclusion from the fact that, in addition to the usual distinctive appearance of a longitudinal section of a conifer, this tree, as well as the said fossil, exhibits the peculiarity of three rows of oval discs. Possibly from this circumstance some other savan will tell us that Norfolk Island must originally have been part of Scotland, or *vice versa*.

The white oak of the settlers is perhaps, next to the pine, the most common tree on Norfolk Island, and forms the chief feature of the woods on Phillip Island, four miles distant from it. This tree is known to Botanists as *Lagunaria Patersonii*, and belongs to the natural order *Malvaceæ*, or mallow worts. It is difficult to understand how the name "*white oak*" came to be applied in this instance, for in no particular does it resemble the oak, except perhaps in being a spreading, rather than an erect, tall growing tree. It seldom attains a height exceeding twenty feet. The wood is very white, but of rather a spongy nature, which however is the case to a greater degree with most species of the order to which it belongs. It is said to be the best wood which the island produces for making knees in boat building. The reason of this must be from the convenient shape which the branches generally have for the purpose, rather than for any strong or durable quality it possesses. The white oak is cultivated in the neighbourhood of Sydney as an ornamental flowering shrub or tree, and is well worthy a place in every shrubbery or pleasure ground. The flowers appear in great profusion about the middle of summer. They are pretty, Hibiscus like, rose-coloured flowers, and are more enduring than most of the tribe.

Propagation is effected by seeds and cuttings. With the first, the operator must be very cautious, or the small hairlike spines which surround the seeds in the capsule will penetrate the skins of their face or hands, and cause a very disagreeable sensation for some hours. I am not aware whether the white oak is found on Lord Howe's Island, but I think not.

Bloodwood, so called by the settlers from the colour of its sap or juice, botanically known as *Baloghia lucida* is also a very common tree, and perhaps before the island was settled the most common; but it has been greatly reduced by the practice of "bleeding," the "blood" being used for branding the prisoner's slops, and various other similar purposes, forming an "indelible marking ink" of a blood red colour; and that in its natural state, without the addition of any extraneous chemical whatever. I have seen old blankets, bags, and canvas completely decayed, except only the parts where the letters and numbers (which are generally of large size) had been made with this "blood," proving in my opinion that the dye is not only imperishable in itself but that it also acts as a preservative of woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, and may some day become important in this respect, at least so far as regards the coarser kinds of manufactures. Probably this juice will be found equal to the well-known drug TURNSOLE, the produce of the plant known as *Crozophora tinctoria*, found in the southern parts of Europe, and which forms the principal ingredient in the manufacture of the blue pigment, called *Litmus*, so celebrated in the shape of Litmus paper, as a detector of the presence of acids in any substance. Whether this be the case or not, there is strong inducement to have its properties tested, and I will promise to procure some and place it at the disposal of the society for this purpose. During my stay on the island the trees would not "bleed," so that I was unable to procure any for experiment. The cause of this absence of sap was an unprecedented drought existing at the time, and of six months' continuance, rendering vegetable circulation for the time almost stagnant.

The description of the mode of "bleeding" these trees, may be interesting, I will therefore briefly give it, as shown to me by one of the "old hands" I met there, and who had been employed as "bloodman" for several years. The instrument employed is a knife similar to a farrier's, but stronger, fixed upon a handle four or five feet long. With this the workman reaches up the trunk—of the tree as high as he can, and forcibly draws it down to the base, thus forming a perpendicular incision of the thickness of the bark, an inch wide at the surface, tapering to a point next the wood, and eight to ten feet long. This forms the main drain or channel through which the sap is to flow to the base of the tree, conducted from thence by a small tin spout into a vessel (usually a pint pot) placed there for its reception. This being done, branch channels are cut by the same instrument, on each side of the main one, leading into it in an oblique direction, and at about six or eight inches apart extending nearly two-thirds round the circumference of the trunk. Thus, as it were, the main incision forms a river having from twelve to fifteen tributaries on each side.

The operator sets several of these systems of arteries to work early in the morning, sleeps or amuses himself until evening (when the supply of sap usually ceases); he then collects his "blood" and bottles it, two quart bottles being his daily task, imposed by Government, under penalties "made and provided." The quantity produced by each tree is very irregular; sometimes as much as a pint may be got from one, but the average will not exceed a gill. However, it must be remembered, that no enquiry was ever made as to the best mode of operating, either as regards season or anything else. Probably, under judicious management, each tree would produce several quarts annually, and that without causing its death, as was often the case under the old practice. Although the head quarters of the "Bloodwood tree" must doubtless be Norfolk Island, yet it is sometimes met with in the "jungles" or "brushes," of New South Wales. I have seen it at various points between Port Stephens and Moreton Bay, but in no instance plentiful. The conclusion most likely to be drawn from this fact, is that it must have been introduced. So it may; but I do not think by the hand of man, or it would not have been found in out-of-the-way places as it is, but near some old settlements. There are several other plants found sparingly in the one place, and plentifully in the other, which no one at the present day would contend have been introduced by man, but which in after ages may not be so easily decided, unless scientific research now, or at all events within the present century decides. For my part I shall always consider, that although the head quarters of the *Baloghia lucida* is undoubtedly as before stated, yet it is also found indigenous to New South Wales. No one but the actual observer knows how strongly impressions like these fix themselves in the mind. Nor do I think theory is always correct, when it seeks to remove them. The blood wood tree, like the white oak, is also cultivated in our ornamental plantations, although less handsome than interesting.

The cabbage-tree of Norfolk Island is a very handsome palm, growing to the height of twenty feet. Its botanical name is *Areca sapida*. The heart or undeveloped leaves, like that of our own cabbage-tree (*Corypha Australis*), forms a very wholesome and refreshing meal to the tired or hungry traveller. The full-grown leaf, under favourable circumstances, is truly magnificent. I gathered some measuring twenty feet in length, but was unable to bring them with me owing to the inconvenient size. When placed upright these leaves were higher than the tree from whence they were taken. The very graceful appearance of the whole tree would far surpass any description that I could give of it. In general appearance it is somewhat like our Bangals (*Seaforthia elegans*), but much more symmetrical. Like many other palms, the unexpanded are used for making hats. From this cause they are not now plentiful on the island, except in the least accessible gullies, near Mount Pitt, particularly on its northern side. I believe that the same palm is found in some parts of New Zealand and at Lord Howe's Island.

The aboscent fern of Norfolk Island (*Cyathea*) is a very handsome tree, growing from forty to fifty feet high, with its graceful foliage spreading from the summit like a huge umbrella. It grows in patches, or forests, of several acres in extent, along the mountain sides, forming at a distance a very peculiar feature in the landscape. Throughout the island, however, wherever any of the original "bush" has been left the fern will be there. And some former Commandant has planted an avenue for a carriage drive, nearly a mile long, with them, the effect being very good. The wood, if it may be so called, is of little use, but is sometimes used for inlaying polished furniture, having the appearance of ebony. This tree fern is not peculiar to Norfolk Island.

Daphne Indica, or, as it is called on the island, "Currajong" (an Australian name taken there, no doubt, by some old Sydney notables) is found in abundance—and is of great use, the bark being of a very strong and pliable nature; the fibre seems to be as fine and soft as silk. As a proof of its strength and tenacity, I need only to state that it surpasses all other substances for the purposes of whip lashes for stockmen and bullock drivers. Those who have been much in the interior will at once see that this fact proves the plant to possess some valuable properties, for these gentry are not satisfied with anything but the very best silk, with which to form these instruments of torture. They cannot get hold of this currajong, or they would for ever discard the use of silk. The plant varies from eight to twelve feet high, having small green or yellowish green flowers, and is found in many other islands, as also about Port Jackson; but here it is of much more stunted growth. It is far from improbable that this plant may be some day turned to account. The supply of bark would be almost unlimited, and all that is required is some ready means of separating the gummy from the fibrous parts, without injuring or destroying the latter. I tried a few experiments by steeping in water, but in each case the fibre was destroyed.

Phormium tenax, or the New Zealand flax, is also indigenous to Norfolk Island, and large quantities of it grow along the face of the cliffs on the sea-side, but none in the gullies or interior. Whether this was the case originally or not I cannot tell, but presume it must be so, as the scrub, inwards, would have been too dense for its growth. The plant however appears to me to be much inferior in strength and vigour to that which we see growing about Sydney. And I believe the cordage manufactured from it by the convicts', was far inferior to that of New Zealand. I have no doubt, however, that if this flax were planted in the gullies, now cleared of scrub, that the fibre would be equal, at least, to that grown in the latter place. The exposed situation in which it now grows is doubtless the cause of its inferiority. The value of the plant is so well-known that it needs no further comment from me.

There are many other plants that might be touched upon, but of more interest to the student of botany, than generally so. I will, therefore defer for the present any further remarks on the plant, as well as the cultivation of the flora of Norfolk Island, as compared with that of New Holland, New Zealand, and Lord Howe's Island.

There is a prevalent tradition or superstition that oranges were indigenous, and formerly flourished at Norfolk Island, and that one of the Commandants caused them all to be destroyed, as affording too great a luxury to the criminals sent there for punishment. I think this a libel upon the officer whoever he may be; for when Lieutenant King first settled the Island it was officially reported that the only fruit found upon it was a small blackberry somewhat resembling the currant. Probably the plant indicated *solanum nigrum*; it is not at all likely that such a noble fruit as the orange could have been overlooked. Nor do I think that if oranges had ever existed in quantity that it would have been possible to effectually exterminate them without completely clearing the island of its timber.

The parts of Norfolk Island that have been divested of the natural scrub are fast being grown over by lemon and guava trees, neither of which are indigenous, but which it would now be almost impossible to exterminate, even if desirable. The indigenous trees and shrubs, with few exceptions, do not seem to renew themselves after being once cleared off.

It was my intention to have said something about the horticultural capabilities of, and the commercial products that would be likely to arise from plants introduced to Norfolk Island; but having already trespassed so largely upon your kindness, I must also forego that pleasure, and beg you to accept my sincere thanks for the very considerate and kind attention with which you have been pleased to listen to the rambling remarks which I have just read.

WINDSOR.
[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

STATE OF THE WEATHER.—The heavy rains which have prevailed since Thursday last, and which have only in a manner ceased this morning, with every prospect of a speedy renewal, have had the unfortunate effect of causing a heavy fresh in the Hawkesbury, the waters reaching within a few feet of the level of the banks. While we write there is a tendency in the waters to subside, though should the rains recommence and continue to any extent, we are very likely to be visited with a heavy flood. As it is, several low-lying portions of the district, such as the flat between Windsor and M'Grath's Hill, are under water. A flood at this period of the year would be a serious calamity, and we regret to think that, even so far, considerable damage has been done to the hay and wheat crops.

RESULT OF LAND SALE.—This morning Mr. Laverack sold at Ridge's Hotel, three allotments of land having frontages to Macquarie-street of 62 feet, and to Suffolk-street of 182 feet with two cottages thereon for £425, also 8 acres of land on the Windsor Road, with cottage, for £230.

November 3rd, 1856.

OUR GOLD-FIELDS.

ROCKY RIVER.
FIVE MEN BURIED IN A TUNNEL.

We have been favoured by a mercantile firm with the following extract of a letter, dated October 30:—

"I have to inform you of a most melancholy affair which happened here yesterday evening. Five men are buried in the bowels of the earth, and there was very little hopes of finding their bodies when I was on the ground at seven o'clock this morning. The particulars, as far as I could learn, are as follows: They are a party of Scotchmen, working in a place called Sydney Flat, in continuation of Mount Jones; their shaft is 60 feet at the bottom Into this shaft tunnels are driven in different directions, some say 200 feet in length. At 2 p.m. yesterday these five men went into the shaft to work; one of the party, the sixth, remained on top. When the post arrived about 4 o'clock p.m., he went to the post-office; on his return he went to the shaft to see if his comrades wanted anything; he repeatedly shouted and could find no answer, on being lowered down the shaft he found that immense quantities of the tunnel fell in—it is reported some hundred tons. Large parties were working all night removing the stuff in the tunnel, and have found no trace of the bodies up to this time, 10 o'clock a.m. The Commissioner has been on the ground, and obtained the names of the parties. I cannot give you any more information up to this hour. We have had rain all night and this morning."

(From the Maitland Mercury.)

ROCKY RIVER, 29th October.—Fine weather having set in, I regret to say that the desire to emigrate to other localities, appears amongst the diggers to have also set in; many have recently left, both for the southern diggings, and the more northern ones. Oban appears to have been fully tested, and the prevalent opinion is that it will turn out exceedingly rich, but parties who may expect to succeed there must at least consist of from six to ten, with adequate means to carry out draining and sluicing. There is very little doubt but that the deposits in the waterholes in this locality will amply remunerate those who can and will give them a fair trial.

These diggings, Rocky River, are paying as well as usual to parties who attend to their work, and have not allowed themselves to be influenced by the mania (I can call it by no better name) that now so generally pervades the miners. A rumour gets into circulation—and rumours are very easily set afloat by interested persons—no enquiry is made as to their truth—they pass current—the natural effect of which is to make men restless and unsettled—divert them from their work—and encourage the more fanciful one of castle-building in the air, the foundations of which they generally find to be rather ephemeral. Many of these structures have already tottered, and the projectors returned to their old work of digging at this place, not finding castle-building at all a paying concern in the long run. In my last I mentioned to you what my conviction was of the extent of this gold-field, and, strange it is that where there are so many diggers as there are here at present, so very few of them appear to be at all conversant with the locality, except in the immediate vicinity of where they are at work. It will, assuredly, in the long run, appear that the most valuable part of the Rocky River gold-field has not thus far been tried, or if tried, a sufficient chance has not been afforded it of developing its resources.

The establishment of branch banks, both at Armidale and this place, has had the effect of rendering the price of gold more stationary than heretofore; 72s. may be quoted as present price, with abundance of buyers, and abundance of money. The licenses issued for the present month exceed 3000—the gross population exceeding 3500; but there is every prospect of a considerable addition being made within the next two months, as there is every reason to believe that the straggling parties now employed in the neighbourhood of Armidale, Oban, Mount Mitchell, &c., will have returned to these diggings before the expiration of the time mentioned above. Not but they might do very well in the localities where they are at present at work, provided they had but sufficient means and perseverance—neither of these do they generally appear to possess, the effect of which is to disseminate an unfavourable report, where parties with capital and perseverance would have been handsomely rewarded. Time will prove that my view of the Rocky River gold-field is correct, and that the further it is extended, the brighter will the prospects become.

Provisions are very abundant. Beef, wholesale, 2½d. per lb., 3½d. per joint; vegetables in abundance. Although beef and mutton are at present scarce in Armidale, we are most abundantly supplied, thanks to competition.

In reference to the claim of Messrs. Buchanan and Clyde, it has turned out rather fortunate for them that they were prohibited working it, as among the various shafts that have been sunk on the disputed territory, none have paid. How frequently circumstances when they occur that are deemed misfortunes, ultimately turn out real benefits. Such has been the case with Messrs. Buchanan and Clyde's claim.

Should the Grafton line to Armidale be rendered passable, and a trifling expense would effect it, it will in a great measure do away with the Maitland traffic to Armidale and the Rocky River. Your Maitland traders ought to have come forward and subscribed liberally for the purpose of improving the road between Armidale and Maitland. The business they have been doing for some time in this district would fully warrant a most liberal subscription on their parts; and if the trade be once diverted to the Grafton line, it will be a difficult matter to get it back again. Still I am of opinion that were one-half of the t ams laid on the Grafton line that now travel by that of Maitland, in less than six months the Grafton line would be quite impassable.

THE PEEL RIVER DIGGINGS.

Messrs. Dickson and Company have favoured us with the following letter to them, from Mr. Hemington, one of a large party of diggers who went up some few weeks since:

Peel River, October 23rd.

Dear Sirs,—You will doubtless be surprised at not having heard from me before this—also, that we have departed from our regular course, and are now located at the Peel; wishing to see some little of this place before I wrote was the cause of my delay. I found the road so exceedingly bad, that I was obliged to leave a great many of my things at Black Creek, and only for the fortunate selection I made in horses, we should not have got up with the remainder. So conflicting were the accounts of the return diggers from the Rocky, and the general opinion being in favour of the Peel, my party were desirous of trying it, to which I did not object. As the noted Price's Gully was to be thrown open on the first of October, I despatched a messenger from Walden's Range to secure claims, but he was unfortunately too late; this, however, was no great loss, for Price's Gully was almost a complete gull. Captain Price, it appears, took an immense quantity of gold out of that place, by tunnelling through the main lead, which was only externally visible by a few shafts partly filled up, and the unfortunate victims had many of them after sinking the mortification of finding themselves suddenly drop through into the old tunnels; some few were fortunate with the odd corners left, and have obtained five or six oz. per day: they were few in number, for the generality of the place has been a failure. On my arrival here, I rode to Nundle, and waited on Captain Douglas, the Government Commissioner, whom I found a shrewd, intelligent officer, well fitted for his position: his manner was pleasing and courteous. During some lengthy conversation on the gold fields, &c., he soon saw that the strength and ability of my party would be of some service on the Peel, and consequently he gave me a written authority to prospect free of license in any part of the gold fields under his control—the Peel diggings being divided between the Company and the Government, I rode the next day 25 miles and back, which was to Goonoo Goonoo, the residence of P. G. King, the Company's principal superintendent, with politeness and hospitality I also shared, and obtained permission from that gentleman to try the Company's grounds in the same manner as above mentioned, with the promise that a handsome slice should be awarded as a compensation in the event of a new discovery being made. We are now availing ourselves of the advantages we possess. We have several shafts in progress: in two of them we have come across a layer of stuff that will pay for working; it is about five feet from the surface, and four feet deep; underneath that is quite a different stuff—in fact the body of earth we are going through is composed of layers from four to five feet deep, each varying in quality according to the violence of the floods which conveyed it there. The position is a small valley surrounded by quartz reefs, with numerous deep gullies emptying themselves through it, and what most diggers would call a likely-looking spot. I am very much pleased with the general appearance of the Peel. The formation of the country, and the splendid indications which present themselves on all sides, convince me that sooner or later this much-neglected gold-field must become one of some importance. There are but few diggers here at present, and the same evils which characterise all the other gold-fields are predominant here—the same want of energy and perseverance, and the same inclination to herd together in one spot, and the same want of courage to try new places; when I say courage, perhaps the want of means is very generally an obstacle. It is an expensive and tiresome process to pursue the searchee for new gold-fields; and I am much afraid that unless some assistance is offered by the Government or private individuals, no very great progress will be made in any of our gold-fields. I hope to be able to do something good in the river bed in about two months, which will require a very strong party to contend with and turn the stream. This river, like all others which conveys at times a powerful torrent through an auriferous country, has been the cradle of ages, sifting and breaking the stones and leaving the deposits of gold behind. Here the judgment of the digger is called into powerful exercise in fixing upon such bends and bars of the river as are likely to form the stoppers in this gigantic cradle, where heavy deposits are often found in certain localities. There are several of the old Turon diggers here who are expecting something great from my prospecting. I regret not being able to pursue it to the extent I wish. I have been solicited to call a

other day a rather curious instance of the great impudence of one of these birds. A young pig was busily employed eating a piece of meat, when a large crow alighted close to him and commenced partaking of the delicate morsel; the pig not approving of the community of eatables, carried off the meat to another spot; but the crow, not being easily offended, followed him up; this was repeated several times, when the crow, seeing no likelihood of being able to partake of the dainty by this process, hit upon another expedient. Coming up behind the pig the crow suddenly, whilst Mr. Porkie appeared to be ruminating on the pleasure of meat in general, and of his then present morsel in particular, bit him sharply on the extremity of his stumpy tail: the pig immediately turned round to avenge such an insult to his dignity, when the crafty bird, making a rapid sweep round, seized on the disputed treasure, and bore it off in triumph to a place of safety.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—Some five months since I gave some details of a disease, which was then killing many cattle along the Lachlan River. A correspondent of the *Herald*, complained that the details were not sufficiently minute to allow a judgment to be formed of the nature of the disease; but I was not at the time able to supply any further information. I have, however, lately had opportunities of conversing with persons who have visited the infected districts, and from what I have been told by parties, the truth of whose statements may be depended on, have compiled the following account. The district infected runs from between the Nammoy and Castlereagh rivers right down the Lachlan, to within 130 miles of its junction with the Murrumbidgee. Through the whole of this extent of country, with the exception of certain stations, the endemic has raged with more or less fury. At particular spots the cattle have never been attacked; although there is no apparent cause why these places should have formed exceptions to the general rule. The scenes witnessed at several places from the immense number of cattle and sheep lying rotting in the sun, and the terrible effluvia which impregnated the air for a long distance around, are described as dreadful in the extreme. At one station on the Castlereagh there were 10,000 sheep lying scattered over a small plain, which, in a pale moonlight, gave to the place an appearance the most dreary, most cut-throat, and most horrifying that could be possibly imagined. The station deserted, no living being near, the native dogs and crows busy feeding on the carcases, and making hideous noises, the pestilential atmosphere hanging over the place, gave to the spot a resemblance to a battle-field the night after the engagement, unless something else more dreadful can be imagined. I have no means of knowing how the cattle and sheep belonging to the locality were attacked, so must describe how the travelling stock were affected by it, which will, I have reason to believe, convey a fair idea of the usual symptoms of the disorder. A bullock may apparently be quite well, when all at once his ears will droop, he will become dull and heavy and endeavour to lag behind, after a little while he will fall down and his eyes become violently inflamed; he has now all the appearance of an animal suffering from violent internal inflammation. The animal then makes many fruitless efforts to rise, moaning piteously all the while, and finally dies without any contortion of the limbs or outward mark of pain. Immediately after death, blood issues from the mouth, nostrils, and other orifices, the carcass swells in most instances, and decomposition very rapidly commences. It is found impossible to bleed an animal thus attacked. In the majority of cases, on opening an artery, no blood will flow, in others a few drops will appear, but they are thick, black, and clotted. The greater number of deaths took place in the night whilst the cattle were camped, but many would drop behind during the day, and were invariably found on revisiting the spot to have died in a very short time. All the parties who have come overland this season have had a greater or less number of deaths amongst their cattle, averaging from two to three per cent. to as high as fifteen per cent. There has also been some mortality amongst travelling sheep, but to what extent I am not aware. The country infected is scrubby, the scrub consisting of myall, boree, and oak; but on the Lachlan, where the disease is also found, the country is open and free from either salt-bush or polygnum. The general opinion seems to be that the disease is not contagious, as there are places where diseased cattle have passed, and are passing, which have never been visited with the malady, yet there is nothing in the appearance of the locality to distinguish it from less favoured spots. The conclusion is therefore arrived at that the endemic is either atmospharic or caused by the cattle eating some noxious weed or plant. The carcases of the dead animals are said, on dissection, to present appearances very similar to those observed in the bodies of beasts that died from the much-talked-of Cumberland endemic, which visited the colony in the year 1852.

AN EXPLORING ADVENTURE.—A few weeks since, Mr. Smith, Mr. Moor, and Messrs. Toms, four settlers, accompanied by three other persons, started from Mr. Smith's station, about 140 miles up the Lachlan, to explore the country across the Darling, which at this spot had never been crossed by a whiteman. On the second night of their being out, they camped close to some low ranges, and here their guide, a plain black, lighted a fire close to some rocks, which reflected the glare of it high into the air; he also busied himself hardening some waddies in the fire. This was not much noticed at the time, but after events led to the conclusion that it was not entirely for recreation that he so employed his leasure. The white men, apprehending no danger, although prudence should have suggested to them the desirability of keeping watch, in an unknown country, far removed from any station, all went to sleep. Mr. Moor slept till just before sunrise, when, turning in his blankets, he suddenly felt a violent blow on his head; opening his eyes, he saw a black man aiming at him with a nulla nulla, with the blows of which he was speedily rendered insensible. Mr. Smith, hearing the noise, jumped up and seized the first person he came across, who proved to be a black, from whom he received a violent blow on the knee and a stab in the side just over the heart, but nevertheless contrived to hold him fast. Mr. Toms, who had slept till now, at last awoke, and, seizing a gun, discharged it at the black, wounding him in the back. At daybreak, on examining their prisoner, he proved to be the man who had acted as their guide, but, curious to relate, they could find no traces of any other blacks having been near the spot, although one of the party imagined he had seen blacks retreating during the affray with the prisoner. If such however had been the case, they took especial care to leave no track behind them. It had been noticed that the guide had conversed long and earnestly with some of the plain blacks, his friends, the day before, which gave some colour to a supposition that there had been an intention to fall on the white men during their sleep, and rob or perhaps murder them. There is, however, another way in which the affair might be accounted for. Many of the blacks have of late years gone mad, and in that state become possessed with the idea that the *devil devil* is making strenuous efforts to carry them off, and under the influence of this delusion often become very violent. Now, it is within the bounds of possibility to suppose, that this black guide, who is usually considered as a *swanky chap*, might during a sudden attack of madness, have attacked the camp, without having had collusion with other aborigines. Two of the exploring party being, as related, put *hors de combat*, it was determined to return to the Lachlan, instead of proceeding to the Darling. The prisoner who was badly wounded in the back, was left on the spot, his blankets being humanely given up to him before the party departed. They got back to the point from which they had set out without encountering any of the aborigines. The wounds of both the gentlemen were found to be very severe, nor have they yet recovered from the effects of their hard treatment. The distance travelled towards the Darling is supposed to be about eighty miles; the country was found to be open, and well-watered with numerous springs. Some ranges observed a good way off, were supposed to be those known as Macculloch's Ranges, from which it was conjectured that the distance between the two rivers at this place is about 140 miles. I hear that some of the native police, who have for a long while past been located at Euston (no one appearing to know why), have been sent to this locality since the return of the exploring party.

THE MAIL CONTRACT.—It appears that the contract for the conveyance of our mail from Tarcutta to Wagga Wagga and Balranald, and *vice versa*, has been let to Mr. J. J. Roberts, for the sum of £850. Last year the contract for the mail from Wagga Wagga to Balranald, was taken for £750. The attention of the Post-master-General should be called to the state of some of the mail bags, which are not provided with water-proof linings, as the best bags are. The letters and newspapers in rainy weather often arrive in a very wet state, and many of the directions become all but illegible. This is also partly caused by the disregard of the Post Office regulations, which state "that waterproof coverings for the mails on horseback are to be provided by the contractors." On the new contractors commencing to run the mail, a favourable opportunity would be offered for the setting to rights of these matters, which, hitherto, have been too much neglected.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-five minutes past 4 o'clock.

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, No. 1.

Mr. LUTWYCHE rose pursuant to notice, and said in rising to bring forward the motion standing in his name, No. 1 on the paper, he had to request the indulgence of the House, while he adverted in a few words to the reasons which had induced him to bring it forward. The House would bear in mind, that immediately previous to the late recess, a bill was introduced called an Act to enable the Government to raise certain loans for 1856. This bill having passed through the Legislature, the hon. the President announced to this Council that his Excellency the Governor-General had been pleased on behalf of her Majesty, to give the Royal assent to the Act, in the presence of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and himself. When that announcement was made to the House those honorable gentlemen holding high positions as lawyers in this country expressed their doubts as to whether the Act was an Act of the Legislature, the hon. President deprecated discussion, and for his part he was not anxious to prolong it. He thought it desirable that discussion then should be avoided, but as he felt the colony at large would receive information from the usual channel of intelligence that these doubts had been expressed, he felt it his duty, with a view to the public credit, and having expressed his doubts as to the validity of the Act, to give notice that he would move for leave to bring in a bill to remove any doubts respecting it. It was with this object that he came forward to-day to invite discussion, and, after a full consideration of the matter, he still retained the doubts he felt upon the former occasion, and, although it was, in the present state of the rules and orders of the House, competent for any member of this House to bring in a bill without asking leave, he preferred to ask the leave of the House, in order that a discussion might arise and expression be given to the opinion of hon. members as to the necessity for such a proceeding. He certainly retained the doubt he formerly expressed, and, so far as he could ascertain, it was not competent for the Governor to give the Royal assent unless he came to the House in person, or gave his assent by letter patent under the great seal, and issued a commission to notify that his assent had been given in that manner. [The hon. and learned gentleman here quoted from Stephens' Commentaries and May's Practice in support of his argument.] He apprehended, apart from constitutional practice, that it was desirable that the Royal assent should be given with all that publicity and solemnity which attended the passing of an Act through both Houses of Parliament. At present the course pointed out by Constitutional law had not been carried out, for he was not aware of any authority which would enable the Governor to give the Royal assent to any bill by writing his name at the bottom of any Act in the presence of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. In the absence of any information on this subject he did entertain doubts as to whether this Act was strictly legal, and it was to make it so that he proposed to introduce this bill, at the same time he was aware that there was an Act in existence which made all debentures legal which bore the signature of the Governor, countersigned by the Colonial Treasurer. [The hon. gentleman then quoted the Act above referred to, and concluded by observing that he looked upon it as important that the public securities should be unquestionable, and he therefore thought it advisable to pass this Act to remove any doubts which might exist with reference to the debentures issued under Act No. 1, passed by the Legislature, and he had accordingly asked for leave to introduce the bill.

Mr. E. DEAS THOMSON, before the question was put, desired to offer a few observations in reply to his hon. and learned friend opposite. This subject had occupied his attention since the passing of the bill adverted to in the motion, and he thought it involved a very important point, but on mature consideration he had come to the conclusion that no further legislation ought to take place with reference to this matter. The bill had been assented to by his Excellency, by the authority of her Majesty, in the presence of the President of this and the Speaker of the other House, that fact had been announced by them in their places in both Houses. This might not be the most formal or the most satisfactory way of proceeding, but it seemed to him to satisfy the law, independent of the point mentioned by his hon. friend as to the validity of debentures under an existing Act, where signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Colonial Treasurer. In England, as had been explained by the hon gentleman, there were two modes of giving the Royal assent, it did not appear, however, that the Governor had the power to issue commissions or delegate a power delegated to him. There was another mode which might be adopted, which was the one proposed by the Standing Orders' Committees of both Houses, namely, that his Excellency should give the Royal assent to the bill in the presence of the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the Assembly, and sent down to the Houses accompanied by a Message. This would, he thought, be sufficiently formal and satisfactory—this would, probably, be the course pursued in future. He thought further legislation unnecessary with reference to this matter.

The PRESIDENT hoped the hon. and learned member would withdraw this motion. He had no doubt the act was binding. It had been passed by the Assembly, it had been passed by the Council, and had received the Royal assent—it had, then, received the assent of the three estates of the realm, and he did not think any doubt of such being the case was entertained by any one. In England, long usage had established a certain rule; here, such was not the case, and there was, therefore, no reason that the course intimated by the previous speaker, as the plan proposed the Standing Orders' Committees should not be adopted. He had no desire to dictate to the House, on account of his position as a Judge, what he said then he always hoped to see freely discussed. It was not his desire to dictate to them, but he had no doubt of the legality of the bill in question.

Mr. NORTON addressed the House, but his remarks were quite inaudible in the gallery, but he was understood to say that he considered the Act, No. 1, passed by the Legislature was legal and binding; but he thought that the thanks of the House were due to the hon. mover for having introduced the subject, and elicited the opinions of hon. members.

Mr. JOHNSON thought the introducing of this bill would have the effect of creating doubt. He was one of those who on a former occasion objected to the mode in which the Royal assent was given to this bill, because he thought that the practice of Parliament should be in all cases followed, as nearly as the circumstances of the colony would allow. The assent of the three estates of the realm had been in fact given, and there was no rules or orders to direct how they should be given. All that was necessary is that her Majesty, the Council, and the Assembly should assent to the measure, and he apprehended, in point of law, that if the Governor gave his assent verbally, that would be sufficient; but in a matter of so much importance such a course would never be thought decorous or proper: and he still thought some degree of publicity should be given to the assent of his Excellency to the acts of the Legislature. Some question would arise as to the introduction into Acts of the words "in Parliament assembled," as where bills were reserved for the Royal assent, her Majesty might give that assent after the Parliament which passed it was dissolved or prorogued, and thus not in Parliament assembled; he would not, however, enter more into this matter now. He thought the discussion would have the desired effect of settling any doubts which might exist, and he trusted, therefore, the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. LUTWYCHE, in reply, observed that the opinion of the House appearing against him, he did not feel sufficient confidence in his own judgment to induce him to press the motion, the observation of the last speaker with reference to her Majesty's assent being given, perhaps twelve months after a bill was passed by both Houses, had, he thought, great weight, and showed that a strict analogy could not exist between the practice of the colonial and Imperial Parliament on the subject of the Royal assent. The hon. gentlemen then having explained that when he, as the representative of the late Government, stated that his Excellency would come down to the House and give his assent to the bill, he did so, that being the advice given by the Ministry, and he was not aware of the alteration, and concluded by asking leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

Motion withdrawn.

SHIPWRECKS AND DISASTERS TO SHIPPING.

Mr. TOWNS moved, "That in addition to the papers now before the Select Committee on Shipwrecks and Disasters to Shipping, the following papers be laid upon the table of this House:—1. All papers in connexion with the purchase of the schooner Pearl, as a buoy boat for Moreton Bay. 2. All correspondence in connexion with that vessel, both as to the purchase and the suitability of the vessel for the purpose, between the authorities at Moreton Bay and Sydney."

The motion was passed without dissent.

POSTPONEMENTS.

Mr. LUTWYCHE postponed, till Friday next, the motion standing in his name relative to the right of members of the Council to hold the office of Minister of Finance, or to endeavour to obtain seats in the Assembly.

On the motion of Mr. THOMSON, the second readings of the Infants Marriage Settlement Bill and the Bills of Lading Bill were postponed till Wednesday next.

ABSENT WITNESSES BILL.

Mr. JOHNSON laid on the table "A Bill to declare and enact that so much of the Acts of the Imperial Parliament 54 Geo. III. cap. 15, and 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 62, as provides that when any party to any action in suit in courts in this colony resides in Great Britain or Ireland, certain affidavits, affirmations, and declarations shall be admitted as evidence, shall no longer be in force in this colony."

The first reading of the bill was made an order of the day for Friday next.

WRITS OF TRIAL AND INQUIRY.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, this bill was read a third time and passed, and was transmitted to the Assembly for their concurrence.

CROWN SUITS BILL.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, this bill was read a first time, and the second reading was made an order of the day for that day week.

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION BILL.

On motion of Mr. THOMSON, this bill, which had passed the Assembly, and the object of which was to enable the Bethel Society to exchange a piece of ground granted to them by the Government, was read a first time, and the second reading was made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

DRAFTS IN BANKERS BILL.

Mr. WANT moved the second reading of the Drafts in Bankers Bill. He said the Bill was in a measure recently adopted in the Imperial Parliament; but in this bill he proposed a slight deviation from the Imperial Act; he was not wedded, however, to the alteration, and it would be for hon. members to decide in committee whether or not it should be adopted. For a long time a custom had prevailed in England of crossing cheques, either by a simple crossor by writing the name of some banking company on the cheque, and in accordance with this practice some payees felt bound to pay only through certain banks, while others would pay only through the banker who was named. A recent action in which the parties were Bellamy and Martin first gave rise to doubts on the subject. The result of this case was, that it was established that a payee was not bound to pay a cheque which had been crossed, except through the particular banker who was named. Another case, however, was decided in December last, which threw doubts on the former decision, and accordingly the act of which the present was a copy became necessary. It appeared to him that all the act did was to confirm what had been done in the case of Bellamy and Martin—namely, that the payee was not bound to pay a cheque which had been crossed, except through the particular banker named. A strong reason why such a bill as this was necessary here, was, that in this colony cheques were more liable to be lost than in England; and a further reason was, that here there were no stamp regulations. The act, he thought, would be found an extremely useful one; it would be particularly useful to those who had occasion frequently to send large sums in cheques to the banks by the hands of clerks. It would be obvious that if such cheques were simply payable to bearer, great losses might frequently occur. The object of the bill was to make cheques crossed with the name of a banker payable only through the banker named; and the alteration which he proposed was to the effect that, when the cheque was crossed without naming a banker, the cheque should be payable only through some banker.

Mr. KNOX supported the motion for the second reading of the bill. It appeared to him that such an enactment was required, not only to render legal the convenient practice of crossing cheques, but also for the purpose of rendering more clear the law in reference to the payment of cheques. It was necessary, in fact, that some measure should be passed to settle definitely the state of the law on this subject. In England, the bankers themselves entertained three different and opposing opinions relative to the payment of cheques; and when the bankers differ on the subject, it was necessary that something should be done to set the public right in the matter. The question affected the bankers but little, but the community it affected materially; and was even of more importance to the people of this colony than to the public at home. In England, cheques were payable only within fifteen miles of the place where drawn, post-office orders taking their place, where remittances were necessary for a greater distance; but in this colony, a cheque was payable at any distance between one end of the colony and the other. In this colony, therefore, it was desirable that cheques should be surrounded with all the safety which it was possible to attain. Under these circumstances he agreed with the bill, but not with the proposed amendment. He took it that the object of the measure was, that cheques which had been crossed should be traceable through the bank in which they had been made payable.

Mr. LUTWYCHE said he did not rise to oppose the motion, because he believed the bill was to some extent justified by the circumstances of the colony; but he thought the measure in its present shape should be adopted with caution. In England, no man ever drew a cheque for a less amount than £5; in this colony, on the contrary, cheques were continually drawn for any amount less than £5; and the effect of the bill before the House, if passed in its present shape, might be to impose an undue check on the currency of the colony. He believed it would be desirable to limit the bill to cheques of a particular amount. If every man had a banker, and was able to read and write, the bill would do very well; but he thought that in those cases where working men in the country were accustomed to receive cheques from their masters for sums of from £1 to £5, the operation of the bill might be injurious.

The motion was passed, and the bill read a second time.

On motion of Mr. WANT the consideration of the bill in committee was fixed for Friday next.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past six, till Friday (to-morrow) at four o'clock.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. TOWNS to move, That the report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate and report on the subject of lights for the safety of navigation on the coasts of Australia, be laid upon the table of this House.

Mr. WANT to move, That the name of Sir Alfred Stephen be added to the Select Committee upon the "Titles to the Land Bill."

Question:—Mr. TOWNS to ask the Honorable Deas Thomson—1. What is the result of the inquiries of the Commissioners appointed on the subject of light, for the safety of navigation on the coasts of Australia. 2. If any extra lights have been recommended by the Commissioners, and, if say, what measures have been taken for carrying out the same.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at thirty-five minutes past three o'clock.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WILSHIRE presented a petition from a Mr. Wiley, who had occupied the chair at a meeting lately held at the Exchange Hotel, for the purpose of considering the proposed bill to incorporate the city, praying that the second reading might be postponed for one week, in order to give the citizens an opportunity of expressing their opinions upon the bill.

Petition received.

Mr. PIDDINGTON presented a similar petition from Messrs. E. J. Hawkesley and Martin Guest, which was also received.

REVIVAL OF TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. PARKES asked the Colonial Secretary, 1. Whether any communication by despatch from the Colonial Office, or otherwise, has been made to the Government of this colony, with reference to the revival of transportation to the Australian colonies; and if any despatch or letter on the subject has been received from the Home Government, whether there is any objection to explain to this House the nature of such communication? 2. Whether any communication, by memorial or otherwise, has recently been made to the Government by persons resident in the colony, in favor of the re-introduction of British convicts to any part of New South Wales?

Mr. PARKER replied: With reference to the first question, no such letter or despatch had been received by the Government upon the subject of transportation, and in answer to the second question, that no communication by memorial or otherwise had been made to the Government in favour of the reintroduction of British convicts.

THE LATE ELECTION FOR MURRUMBIDGEE.

Mr. PARKES asked the Colonial Secretary, 1. Whether the Government have received a memorial from certain electors of the pastoral district of Murrumbidgee, resident at Albury, addressed to the Governor-General, representing that the arrangements made for the recent election for that district, more particularly with respect to insufficiency of time, rendered it impossible for the memorialists to record their votes, and praying, on account of this circumstance, which the memorialists regard as a violation of the Constitution, that a new election may take place? 2. If such memorial has been received, whether it has been considered by her Majesty's Ministers, with a view to any action in the matter?

Mr. PARKER replied that a petition or memorial of the character described by the hon. member for Sydney was received from Albury on the 29th of October, and was now under the consideration of the Executive. The following draft of the views of the Government in respect to this matter had been prepared for transmission in the shape of an answer to the petition. He hoped the House would bear with him whilst he read it:—

To JAMES EUGENE OWEN, Esq., and other Electors of the district of Albury signing the petition.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your petition, in which you represent that you have on two occasions been disfranchised in consequence, in the first instance, of no revision having been made of the electoral lists; and again, in the case of the late election, owing to the limited time allowed between the date on which the vacancy occurred and the day of nomination; and therefore pray that a new election may take place with larger previous notice.

2. The report to which you allude as having been made to the then Government of the omission to revise the electoral list for the district of Albury was duly received, and under a report made by the law officers, of which I transmit a copy, as well as of the letter therein referred to by them, a communication of which I also enclose a copy, was addressed to the police magistrate, Mr. Atkins, on the 7th of March last, apprising him of the course which it appeared proper for him to take under the circumstances.

3. I am further directed, with reference to your prayer, that a new election may take place, to point out to you that by the 65th section of the Electoral Act, any objection you may have to make against the election to which you refer should be conveyed by petition, and addressed to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, to be laid before the Assembly, and referred to the Committee of Elections, and that it is not in the power of the Government to comply with your desire or to take any proceedings with reference to it.

He remarked that the first complaint had no bearing on the subject, since it referred to the old electoral list, which was revised and corrected before the last election; and as for the other ground of complaint he thought the House would admit that, if it was a matter for investigation at all, it ought to be submitted to the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, instead of to the Government.

RAILWAY TO CAMPBELLTOWN.

Mr. JONES asked the Secretary of Lands and Public Works whether the notice issued by the Commissioners of Railways, on the 29th October last, of their intention to make a railway from Liverpool to Campbelltown, at the expiration of forty days from that date, has been so issued to enable them to commence that work immediately on this House authorising its construction; or whether the Government conceive that they have already received sufficient authority to proceed with such extension of the Southern Railway?

Mr. HAY replied that the understanding of the Commissioners was such as had been stated in the first part of the question, and that, with regard to the second part of the question, he begged to inform the hon. member that the Government did not conceive they had already sufficient authority to proceed with the work.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. PIDDINTON asked the hon. the Colonial Secretary, when the census of the colony, taken on the 1st of March, 1856, will be laid upon the table of this House?

Mr. PARKER replied by reading the following statement from the Registrar-General.

The Registrar-General to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, respecting the progress of the compilation of the Census returns.

Registrar-General's office, Sydney, 4th November, 1856.

Sir,—In attention to the request contained in your letter of the 31st ultimo, I do myself the honor to inform you that the compilation of the census returns is in that state which will admit of the larger portion of the tables being in the hands of the printer by the end of this month.

2. Owing to the non-receipt of the returns, the work did not commence until the first week in April, and to account for the delay it may be stated that it never was calculated that the returns would be ready for publication under seven months, as the whole of the tabulation which on former occasions had been executed in the respective districts previous to the returns being sent in has upon this occasion been done in this office.

3. A further and entirely new tabulation, showing the relation of education and age with religion, which was suggested by me to the Government as likely to throw much light upon the question of education, has further protracted the period when the returns should have been complete.

4. I find that on the last occasion the returns were published on the 7th November; and when it is considered that, owing to the large increase of population, to the withdrawal from the benches of magistrates, the duty of preparing the abstracts, and to the additional educational tabulation, the entire work may be regarded as at least double that performed in 1851, the work may be considered to have been carried on (under a system of payment according to work performed) with very great rapidity, and at a cost barely exceeding that of the year 1851.

BUILDING BILL.

Mr. HAY moved for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the construction of buildings and party-walls, and for preventing mischiefs by fire, in the city of Sydney and portions of the suburbs thereof. He explained that the bill had long been before the country, but for a variety of reasons it had never been thoroughly gone into by the Legislature. It was a very elaborate measure when first introduced some years ago, but it had since undergone considerable alteration and improvement.

The motion having been seconded,

Mr. WILSHIRE suggested that it was desirable the bill should be referred for the consideration of a select committee, in order that the evidence of architects, builders, and other persons practically interested, might be taken in regard to its more important provisions.

Mr. HAY thought the Government would have no objection to adopt the course pointed out by the hon. member.

The motion was passed, and the mover and seconder were appointed to prepare the bill.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONER.

Mr. HAY moved the following amended resolution:—"That the Order of the Day for the second reading of the bill 'for the Incorporation of the Sole Commissioner of Railways, and to make more effectual provision for the construction, by the Government, of Railways in the colony of New South Wales, and for the regulation thereof,' be restored to the paper for Wednesday next."

Carried.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The following Orders of the Day were postponed until Wednesday next, with the exception of the last, which was fixed for Thursday week, in consequence of the bills not being ready:—Gold Fields Management Bill, second reading; Gold Duty Bill, second reading; Customs Further Regulation Bill, second reading; Moreton Bay District Court Bill, second reading; Sydney Municipal Council Bill, second reading.

Mr. PARKER said: In postponing the last order, that he was aware of two petitions having been presented to the House, praying that the second reading of the Sydney Municipal Bill might be deferred for a week, and as the Government had no desire to hurry the bill through without giving the public every opportunity of expressing their opinions, he should, with the consent of the House, fix the second reading for to-morrow week, when he hoped hon. members would be prepared to go on with it.

REMEDIES ON BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL in moving that the "Remedies on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes Facilitation Bill" be considered in committee, explained that it was founded on an Act of the Imperial Parliament, which was passed after a great deal of discussion, and with the entire concurrence of the commercial community of the mother country.

Mr. PIDDINGTON supported the motion, and expressed his opinion that if the merchants of the colony had properly understood the nature of the bill, they would long ere this have sent in a numerously signed petition in favour of it. In the mother country its passage through Parliament was supported by no fewer than twenty-eight petitions from the various towns of the kingdom.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he did not see why such a distinction as the one proposed should be made between "book debts" and bills of exchange, remarking that in this country promissory notes were not retired with so much punctuality as in England.

The motion was put and passed.

The House then went into committee on the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first clause, "From October 24, 1856, all actions upon bills of exchange, &c., may be by writ of summons as form in schedule A." The effect of which would be that the plaintiff on filing an affidavit of personal service, might at once sign final judgment according to form in schedule B.

This clause was amended by the substitution of 1st January 1857, for October 24, 1856.

The second clause—"Defendant showing a defence upon the merits to have leave to appear," was put and passed without amendment.

The third clause—"Judge may, under special circumstances, set aside judgment;" the fourth, "Judge may order bill to be deposited with officer of court in certain cases;" and the fifth—"Remedy for the recovery of expenses of noting non-acceptance of dishonoured bill;" were put and passed without opposition.

On the proposition of the sixth clause, "Holder of bill may issue one summons against all or any of the parties to the bill," Mr. PLUNKETT said the system involved was one of consolidation, but he thought costs of only one action should be allowed, and not of ten or twelve as the case might be, supposing such a number of names were contained on one note. The hon. gentleman moved as an amendment that the costs of one action only should be obtained.

Mr. GORDON thought facilities ought to be given to the holder of a bill to recover from all the parties concerned if necessary.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL defended the clause. The holder of a bill might proceed against either the maker or the endorsers, and seek costs against all if necessary.

Mr. FORSTER said the maker of a bill and the different endorsers would probably have different grounds of defence, but he apprehended the course proposed by the hon. member for Argyle—that costs should only be obtained as in one case—would require that there should be but one defence for all.

Mr. MARTIN objected to the bill *in toto*, as being wrong in principle and not beneficial in practice.

Mr. HOLT saw no objection to the amendment moved by the hon. member for Argyle, providing the holder of a bill having failed to obtain recompense, on suing either the maker or any one of the endorsees, might proceed to sue all in succession, if necessary. He did not see what better evidence could be received in proof of indebtedness, than the promissory note itself. He thought the bill was just and excellent, and a step in the way of justice between man and man.

After a few words from Mr. R. CAMPBELL, and from Mr. ARNOLD, who thought it would be scarcely desirable to make the alteration proposed in the clause, and expressed his intention to vote against the amendment.

Mr. GORDON, in reply to observations which had fallen from Mr. R. Campbell and Mr. Martin, said he was surprised to hear hon. gentlemen state that they saw no difference between a promissory note and an open account; in the one case, the holder of a note possessed the signature of the debtor, for value received and a promise to pay at a certain day; but if no distinction were to be made what was to prevent any fraudulent tradesman demanding payment of a bill for goods which had never been delivered.

Mr. PLUNKETT requested permission to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. WEEKES hoped the amendment would not be withdrawn, for he believed it would meet with the support of many members of the House. He believed it would be a sterling advantage, and would be perfectly practicable, except where there was a different defence set up by any of the endorsers.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought if the amendment were introduced the object of the bill would be defeated, and that no facility would be afforded for obtaining remedies on bills of exchange and promissory notes, by the prevention of frivolous or fictitious defences to actions thereon. He thought the bill was important in a moral as well as a commercial point of view.

The amendment was then withdrawn, and the clause put and passed without amendment.

The seventh clause, "Common Law Procedure Acts and Rules incorporated with this Act," was then put.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL remarked, that it was not intended that this bill should come into operation until the Common Law Procedure Act had received the Royal assent.

The clause was put and passed.

The eighth clause, "the Governor may direct Act to apply to Courts of Record in the Colony," was then put.

Mr. PLUNKETT opposed the clause, and requested that it might be allowed to stand over for the purpose of bringing forward an amendment.

Mr. MARTIN thought the clause was not very important; and Mr. PIDDINGTON suggested that it might be abolished. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL defended the clause.

Mr. PLUNKETT then withdrew his objection, and the clause was put and passed.

The short title clause providing that in citing this Act in any instrument, document, or proceeding, it should be sufficient to use the expression—"The Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1856," was then put and passed.

The committee proceeded to the consideration of the schedules of the bill, which were passed without opposition.

The preamble was also put and passed.

The House resumed, the bill was reported with amendments, and the adoption of the report fixed as an order of the day for to-morrow (this day).

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. DONALDSON took the oaths and his seat. The hon. member was introduced by Mr. Parker and the hon. and learned Attorney-General.

CIRCULAR QUAY.

Mr. MARTIN, seeing the hon. Attorney-General in his place, asked him whether any steps have been taken against the contractor, or otherwise, in reference to the breach of contract reported on by the gentlemen recently appointed by the Governor to inquire into the state of the Semi-Circular Quay.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that the papers referring to the subject came before him a few days ago, that they were now in the hands of the hon. and learned Solicitor-General, and that at present it was not determined what course should be pursued.

WATER RESERVE.

Mr. MARTIN, seeing the hon. the Premier in his place, put the following questions:—1. Whether any authority has been given to the City Commissioners to depasture horses or cattle upon the enclosed grounds set apart for the Water Reserve, and if so, how long such authority has been in force? 2. Whether any, and (if any) what number of horses and cattle have been ordinarily depastured upon such reserve since the appointment to office of the City Commissioners?

Mr. PARKER, in reply, read the following memorandum he had received from the Commissioners: It will be seen by the first report of the Commissioners, of date 19 May, 1854, that in consequence of the difficulty of procuring labour they purchased a number of horses and carts for completing the works at Lachlan Swamp, and have employed them for various city purposes since. They are stabled at Carters' Barracks, rent free. In the course of last summer the Commissioners, having resolved to carry out all their works as far as possible by contract, and to dispose of the horses and carts, called for tenders for watering the streets. The lowest tender obtained was so much higher than the work could be done for by day labour, that it was deemed advisable to keep the horses on for this service. To carry out the above intention of disposing of the horses, the Commissioners, having previously ascertained that no injury would arise from depasturing a few horses on the reserve (of 350 acres), ordered some of the animals to be sent there previous to sale (for the reasons before mentioned, however, they were not sold), and have since occasionally ordered some of the cart horses to be sent out for the benefit of the grass when they were in low condition. The number has never exceeded seven at one time, and the average has not been more than four. The depasturing extended over a period of about six months, and there have been no horses on the reserve by the Commissioners' orders, or to their knowledge, for the last five months. No cattle have ever been allowed to depasture on the reserve.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. DONALDSON rose and said with the permission of the House he would make a very short statement with reference to that department of the Government which he had the honour to represent in this Assembly. His absence from the House as Colonial Treasurer, during the last week or ten days in succession, had no doubt been noticed by hon. gentlemen opposite. He believed it had not been entirely satisfactory to one hon. member, who had expressed himself perhaps rather stronger than the occasion demanded. He hoped, however, now that he was in another place, hon. gentlemen would find a not inert butt for their shafts. His absence from the House had not been entirely his own fault, but being here now, he wished to state—

Mr. MARTIN: May I ask, Mr. Speaker, what is before the House, and what precedent there is for this course being pursued?

Mr. DONALDSON: I am sure—

Mr. MARTIN: I ask you, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER said, if the hon. gentleman asked the permission of the House, he did not think it would be irregular to enter into an explanation.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said he should certainly oppose the permission of the House being granted. (Laughter.) He thought it was introducing an irregular practice into the House.

Mr. DONALDSON said, then, he rose on the part of the Government to make a statement, such as it was quite usual for the Chancellor of the Exchequer at home to make. It was the intention of the Government to proceed with the financial statement to-morrow. Some hon. gentlemen opposite were extremely—he would not say punctilious—but extremely sensitive about any departure from parliamentary precedents. He was a new member, and was not permitted that courtesy—

Mr. MARTIN rose and requested the hon. Speaker to state if the hon. gentleman was in order (he would not say in making any attacks, or anything of the sort) in making such a speech after the orders of the day had been entered upon?

The SPEAKER did not think any such explanation should take place after the first order of the day had been read, but as the hon. member had not taken his seat at the time—

Mr. DONALDSON said he would speak to the point of order. The circumstances which induced him to rise were peculiar, and, he thought the House would admit, of such importance as to justify the course he was pursuing, and he asked permission to make these remarks so that he might forward the public business. He was, in fact, desirous of saying a few words in reference to the financial statement which he intended to make to-morrow. He hoped, therefore, he was in order; if it was ruled that he was not in order he had to apologise, but he would not make one other remark personal to himself. The hon. gentleman continued: It was the intention of the Government to lay the Estimates on the table of the House to-morrow—to open the budget for the year. He believed they would be following strictly parliamentary usage when he said it was the intention of the Government to move the House into a committee of the whole, in order that the statement by the gentleman holding the position similar to that of Chancellor of the Exchequer at home in this colony—that was, by himself, might be made. In explanation in answer to the enquiry of the hon. member who asked why the Estimates of Ways and Means were not laid upon the table of the House, together with the Estimates of Expenditure, he (Mr. Donaldson) said the Ways and Means had not been laid upon the table, because there was a desire to adhere as nearly as possible to Parliamentary usage. It was well known to hon. gentlemen—and to none better than the hon. member who spoke last—that his Excellency the Governor-General alone was authorised to submit the Estimates of Expenditure to the House: another part of the Constitution Act, however, laid it down that the House alone had the power of taxation, the initiation and the proposition of Ways and Means resting with the Minister of Finance and Trade. The Ways and Means had been withheld in order that a proposition might be made, which should be satisfactory to the House and the country, and square with the proposed expenditure. That explanation he made to the hon. gentleman opposite. He thought if that hon. member would do him the favour to look to precedents he would find that the course pursued was Parliamentary. He quite admitted that the position of the present Government was peculiar, because they were obliged to state the Ways and Means before the country, in statute enactments. For the convenience of hon. members these had been printed in a tabular form, so that they might be laid upon the table. He held in his hand two precedents bearing upon this point. In March, 1854, William Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer, and moved the House into a Committee of Ways and Means; and on the 11th of April it was ordered, in order to illustrate the financial condition of England, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should lay a statement of the expenditure of

moved that clause 64, "Equitable defence may be pleaded," stand part of the bill, which was put and carried. Clause 65, "Equitable defence after judgment;" and clause 66, "Court or Judge may strike out equitable plea or replication," were passed. Clause 67, "Actions on lost instruments," with the understanding it was to come after clause 69, was passed. Clause 68, "Writs of execution to fix bail," was passed. Clause 69, "Supreme Court or a Judge may grant relief," some special cases was verbally amended and carried. Clause 70, "Proceedings in Equity not altered or diminished;" clause 71, "Scire facias on judgment of assets in futuro;" clause 72, "To compel continuance or abandonment of action in case of death;" clause 73, "Claimant in second ejectment for same premises against same defendant may be ordered to give security for costs," were put and passed. Clauses 74 and 75 were postponed. Clause 76, "Commencement of this Act." The Attorney-General moved that the blank be filled up, the words 1st of January, 1857. The clause, as amended, was put and carried. Clause 77, "Port Title Act," was carried.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said they would now go back to the clauses that were postponed, he moved that the clauses from 2 to 9, giving the Court power to compel arbitration, be expunged.

The clauses were severally put, and expunged.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the next seven clauses, 10 to 16, also related to arbitration, but not to compulsory arbitration, he therefore now moved that they be adopted.

The clauses were then put separately, and passed.

Clause 17, "Speeches to the jury," was carried, with an understanding that it would be open to review on the re-committal.

The House resumed, the Chairman left the chair, and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

PARTY PROCESSIONS PREVENTION BILL.

This bill, not being printed, was postponed for a week.

CONSTITUTION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the order of the day for the third reading of this bill,

Mr. PARKER said he scarcely knew what the feeling of the House was with regard to this measure, as there was another matter into which many members of the House were anxious to go; and if he brought on this bill, and the hon. member opposite should pursue the course he proposed, a lengthy debate will arise. Under these circumstances, he would be very willing, if hon. members wished it, to postpone the third reading of this bill till to-morrow, with the understanding that it should come on immediately after the Financial Statement had been made.

After a few words from Mr. MACARTHUR and one or two other hon. members, the third reading of the bill was postponed to the following day.

RICHMOND BRIDGE COMPANY.

Mr. MARTIN moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate this company, and the bill was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

MR. JAMES RAIZE.

In the absence of Mr. Barker, the motion for printing the petition of the above person was postponed.

SEPARATION OF MORETON BAY.

Mr. HARGRAVE: In rising to move the resolutions standing in my name, I must confess that I do so with a very strong feeling that their importance entitles them to an advocate far more gifted with the power of impressing his views upon this Assembly than I am; and I should not have ventured to bring the subject alluded to in them before the House did I not feel that to me, as one of the representatives of New England and the Macleay, belongs the duty of giving expression to an opinion which I believe is held by a very large majority, if not all, of the inhabitants of those districts who are peculiarly concerned in the proper settlement of this question. I trust, however, that the cause will not be injured from the inability of the advocate, that the importance of the subject will draw to it that attention which I think it deserves; and that, if it is, as I believe it to be, a matter affecting not only the interests of the districts I represent, but of the colony generally, then these resolutions, or the views I have endeavoured to embody in them, will have the support of hon. members on both sides of the House. The first objection which presents itself to my mind, to the proposed annexation of a large portion of the districts of New England and the Clarence to the new colony is, that it is to be effected without the wishes or interests of those of us who may be included as a portion of the new colony being in any way consulted in the matter. The Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies is, by the mere stroke of his pen, to alter all our commercial relations; to entail upon us the loss and trouble of transferring our business matters to a spot with which we have never heretofore had, and cannot, without very great inconvenience to ourselves, at any time hereafter have, any business connection. No doubt, Sir, the dispatch just received by his Excellency the Governor-General on this subject sets out with the assumption that her Majesty's Government have had the benefit of the opinions of the residents; but I deny, Sir, that such is the case. One or two gentlemen, licensed occupants of Crown lands in those districts, who app ar to have the ear of the Secretary for the Colonies, and who still retain a hankering after the so-called "good old times," when the triangles and whip, easily and at little cost to the master, paid the wages of the servant, are in favour of the proposed annexation, hoping that when the districts of Moreton Bay and Darling Downs are erected into a new colony, a return to the system of transportation and assignment may give to the inhabitants of that col ny a supply of forced labour, and therefore desire that our districts shall be included in the new colony; but they do not in this represent the wishes or the interests of the inhabitants of the districts generally. With what reason can the Secretary of State for the Colonies claim the right of handing over upwards of 8000 British subjects from one colony and jurisdiction to another without their voice being heard. Surely in a matter of this importance the wishes of the whole (as near as may be) of the inhabitants should be ascertained. The country members of this House are often taunted with representing bullocks and gum trees, and it would almost appear as if the taunt had crossed the ocean, and that her Majesty's Minister believes it represents the political condition of our constituencies, and that he may define their bounds with about as much ceremony as we use when defining the limits within which our sheep and cattle are to be kept. It may be asked, however, why we wish to remain a part of New South Wales? This, I think, is in a great measure beside the real question, which ought to determine the point; that we do so wish should, I respectfully submit, be all-sufficient. I may, however, state, in answer to any such question, that our trade and business connections and interests are and will continue to be with Sydney, and can never, in my humble opinion, be in any way connected with Moreton Bay and Darling Downs. Ask the squatter from whom he obtains his advances and supplies, and to whom he consigns his wool and tallow for shipment to England? the storekeeper or publican, from whom he obtains his stores? and the answer in every case will be from the Sydney merchant. With what banks do we transact our monetary affairs? With the banks in Sydney. I do not believe it will be found a dozen persons in our districts have business agencies with the merchants of Moreton Bay. With respect to our political interests, although we may not have hitherto had much cause to be thankful from what we have received from the Government of New South Wales, I think I can discern that for the future our interests will not be so neglected; and I am convinced that we should not gain by our being declared a portion of a new and poor government. I need not say that I, in common with all the other members of this House, do not wish in any way to prevent the inhabitants of Moreton Bay and Darling Downs from setting up in business for themselves. What I object to is, our being joined in co-partnership with them against our will. The good folks of Moreton Bay may, if they think fit, emulate the example of certain puffing tailors, and open a monster cheap land shop, in which to vend their particular commodity at a ruinously low price. My objection is, that they are endeavouring to compel us to put a large portion of our really good stock into their business, to enable them to pay the expenses of the whole concern. If the proposed annexation is carried out, I have little doubt but that the expenses of the Government must, for years to come, be in part met from the Land Fund, and that fund will be but small if a portion of the agricultural lands of New England is not included in the new colony. This, I think, is the real reason why the good folks of Moreton Bay wish to include us in their limits, and not any belief that we are properly and fairly a portion of their colony. Hon. members from the Moreton Bay districts may be disposed to oppose these resolutions, but I would request them to bear in mind that the strongest argument in favour of their claim to a separate legislature, that of a due consideration of their wishes and interests, is held to be sufficient to authorise her Majesty's Government to detach their districts from the colony of New South Wales, the like reason exists for our being allowed to remain a portion of it; that the majority with us is as certainly in favour of our remaining as we are, as it is with them in favour of separation; that if the opinion of a very small minority of the licensed occupants of Crown lands in our district is to determine the question now before us, the people of Moreton Bay and Darling Downs will have no right to complain, if at a future time a similar influence—that is, the influence of a minority consisting of the licensed occupants of Crown lands in their colony—shall have power to strike a fatal blow at what I now consider to be the vital question with them—that is whether or not their colony shall be made the dep t for England's criminals. At present, Sir, we are inhabitants of New South Wales, and we wish so to continue; and for the reasons I have before given, I feel fully justified in calling upon the other inhabitants of New South Wales, as represented in this House, to aid us in our endeavours to remain connected with them. I therefore beg to move that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, embodying these resolutions, for transmission,—namely,

1. That this House has learnt with regret that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to fix the southern boundary of the proposed new colony of Moreton Bay at a line "south of the 30th parallel of south latitude." 2. That as the interests of the various districts proposed to be included in the new colony are not identical, this House is of opinion that, in defining the future boundary line of the colony of Moreton Bay, it is the duty of the Imperial Government to consult the wishes of the several districts proposed to be included in the colony. 3. That while this House fully recognises the propriety of the Imperial Government, in accordance with the presumed wish of the majority of the inhabitants of Moreton Bay and Darling Downs, erecting those districts into a separate colony, it submits that, on the same principle, it will be unjust to the inhabitants of New England and the Clarence River to include those districts in such colony if they are averse to being so included. 4. That in the opinion of this House the interests and commercial connexion of New England and the Clarence River are now, and will continue to be, so completely identified with the colony of New South Wales, and distinct from those of the districts of Moreton Bay and Darling Downs, that if the question whether the first-mentioned districts shall be included in the new colony be referred to the inhabitants of those districts a very large majority will be found to be opposed to their being so included; and in support of such opinion, this House refers to the petition, signed by 2331 inhabitants of New England and Clarence River, praying for the establishment of an Assize Court at Armidale, in which petition they assert that "they do not desire to be included in any section of the Northern Districts which may be separated from the present colony of New South Wales." 5. That this House requests that the Imperial Government will defer the final settlement of the southern boundary line of the new colony until the opinion of the inhabitants of the districts of New England and the Clarence River is ascertained upon the subject. 6. That the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Governor-General, with a request that his Excellency will be pleased to transmit them to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies at the earliest opportunity.

The hon. member was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

Mr. G. LANG seconded the motion: not only because he represented one of the districts proposed to be cut off, but also because for several years past he had noticed that the people of the locality were totally adverse to this severance. It was now about six years since he first became acquainted with the country he represented, and he had then understood it was intended to raise Moreton Bay into a separate colony, and that Dr. Lang had proposed the 30th degree of south latitude as the southern boundary of that colony. He had then seen that the matter was being pushed with energy, and had felt satisfied that unless some opposition were offered it would be taken as the boundary as a matter of course. When the despatch announcing the approaching separation came out, and he then saw that this very boundary had been fixed upon, he at once followed up the efforts he had previously made, by addressing letters to his constituents and to the public at large, through the Press, pointing out the importance of the matter in a public view; and as the Legislature was not then sitting, he had applied to the Chamber of Commerce to take the matter up, and to enter their protest against so destructive an Act. He had propounded no scheme, had in fact proposed nothing until he had made the fullest inquiry, and until he had obtained the advice and approval on the subject of many persons interested in and who knew well the country. Having done this he had proposed a boundary for the new colony, and that was the following:—That it should commence at Point Danger, near the 28th degree of south latitude, thence along the range westerly to Mount Gipps; thence the range dividing the waters of the Richmond and Clarence Rivers, from those falling into Moreton Bay to the great dividing range; by that range southerly to the range forming the northern watershed of Tenterfield Creek, and by that range to the confluence of that creek with the Dumaresq, sometimes called the Sovereign; thence by the Dumaresq downwards to the M'Intyre River; by that river downwards to the great S.W. bend, about latitude 28.37, thence by a line W. of the 141st degree of longitude, being the South Australian boundary. He had no intention in seconding these resolutions in any way to oppose the Separation of Moreton Bay from New South Wales. If they wished for it, let them have it by all means; but he must say that he did object to their wanting to take with them one of the most valuable parts of New South Wales, in order to enable them to start their new Government—the only reason they have yet been able to give for desiring this annexation. In his argument he should address himself more particularly to the point whether the 28 degree, or the 30th degree of S. latitude should be the southern boundary of the new colony; and in considering this question he should take several points. The first would be to enquire which would be the most just to the inhabitants whom it was proposed to separate. It was well known that he represented the Gwydir District, and when he was up there last election, he had pointed out to the inhabitants that it was very likely that they would be attached to the new colony of Moreton Bay, and had pressed upon them the necessity of stirring themselves in the matter, and of sending a petition to the Home Government to prevent it. The only answer, however, he had got from them was that the thing was so manifestly absurd that they never could believe that the Home Government would do such a thing. They had then stated to him, without one dissentient voice, that their whole sympathies and feelings were with New South Wales. That everything—their business, their friends, their acquaintances—were there: that there they sent their wool, their tallow, and their cattle; and that so far from having any connection with Moreton Bay, they did not believe that there were ten men in the district who had ever been at Moreton Bay. One very strong point that they had put to him was this, that, taking the centre of their district, they were as near to Maitland as they were to Brisbane, and that consequently nothing would be gained by annexation even in distance. As to New England, he would say nothing, because the hon. mover of the resolution had already satisfied the House on the point, he would go therefore to the Clarence and the Richmond Rivers; and with regard to these he had been given to understand that all their business relations lay with Sydney, and that so far as the wishes and the feelings of the people of those districts were concerned, there could be no dispute as to what ought to be done, but that it should be settled that they should belong to New South Wales. If there was a colony to the north of Moreton Bay he could conceive some reason for the people of that district desiring to take 140 miles of territory from New South Wales. But to the north of Moreton Bay there stretched 1200 miles of sea coast, and 500 or 600 miles of sea coast that might be made available without interfering with any one. But the real reason the separationists desired to fix a boundary line at the 30th degree was that they might draw to their new colony 130 miles of sea coast and 80,000 square miles of territory already occupied and productive, and which would supply the means of supporting their new Government, which would be impossible if kept within their legitimate bounds. In reply to his letter before mentioned upon this subject some months ago, a letter was published by the Rev. Dr. Lang, containing nearly every thing that was to be said in favour of allotting the Clarence and Richmond districts to Moreton Bay, he would read his arguments and comment upon them as the shortest way of giving both sides of the question. Dr. Lang says:

2. My second reason for fixing the northern boundary of New South Wales at the 30th parallel of latitude, was that there is an evident change of climate at that parallel, indicated by a change of productions; for the Moreton Bay pine, the characteristic of the northern country, first appears on the Cowhallie Creek, on the 30th parallel of latitude. It is evident, therefore, that the agricultural produce of the Moreton Bay country will be very different from that of New South Wales, the former partaking much more of a tropical character, and giving rise to a corresponding difference in the habits and pursuits of the inhabitants.

He (Mr. L.) said that neither the climate nor vegetation changed at once; between the tropical and moderate region there were, perhaps, two degrees, in which not only the tropical but European products could be raised. The Moreton Bay pine, first appearing in the 30th degree, was a proof that the 140 miles of country which the rev. gentleman had very wisely selected for his cotton colony was such a region, with the finest of land and climate, and he must insist that unless there was good reason to the contrary, it ought to be given to the old colony. It belonged to neither, so far as climate and product went. (Hear, hear.) Again Dr. Lang says:—

3. My third reason was that the Clarence and Richmond, (on both of which rivers there is a large extent of land of the first quality for cultivation), are both bar-mouthed rivers, and that between them and Sydney, from which the distance is 350 miles, there is an iron-bound coast of 200 miles, whereas the whole distance even from the Clarence to Brisbane is within 150 miles. Supposing it can that there will, ere long, as I expect there will, be a population of 50,000 souls on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, are these good people to be obliged to undertake an expensive and dangerous voyage of 350 or 400 miles to Sydney on all matters of law and government, when they might have the headquarters of both establishments within 110 to 150 miles respectively of their own locality? If Mr. Lang can prove to me that we, the inhabitants of New South Wales, have a right to subject the inhabitants of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers to be under government from Sydney, when they might otherwise have much better government of their own comparatively at hand, the question will be settled in his favour. But I have no expectation that he will be able to do anything of the kind; and till he does, I shall hold that it will be incomparably better for the future inhabitants of these rivers to be part and parcel of the Moreton Bay colony than to belong to New South Wales.

These districts would be governed by this Assembly, and he thought they would be just as anxious to have 50,000 cotton-growers on the Clarence as the Moreton Bay assembly could be. As to the 200 miles greater distance, they would have to communicate with either Brisbane or Sydney by water; and once afloat, a few hours was of little consequence either to passengers or produce. The most important affair to the residents would be the administration of justice, and in either case they must have either local or circuit courts. The fact of their being 200 miles of iron-bound coast south of the Richmond, was a strong argument in favour of that river, at least, being attached to New South Wales—(hear, hear)—as without it they had no port from which to ship the produce of that 200 miles of territory. Even now they were making a road from Armidale to Grafton, on the Richmond. Dr. Lang says further—

Mr. Lang estimates the coast line of New South Wales at 550 miles, and the line east and west, from the Pacific to the boundary of South Australia, at 600. But the territory of New South Wales runs up to a point at Cape Howe, although it includes in that direction the Maneroo Downs, a plateau of 100 miles square. Allowing, therefore, 100 miles as compensation for the angle, the area of New South Wales will be 450 by 600, equal to 270,000 square miles—that is, an extent of country nearly equal to seven American States of the average size of those formed since the War of Independence.

270,000 square miles sounds very grand, but their greatness and their resources would depend not upon the number of square miles they might possess, but upon the producing capability, and he could prove that extensive as New South Wales appeared on the map, there was a very small proportion of ground available for population. In the first place Sturt's desert in the north-west corner absorbed at once 120,000 square miles, with the chain of ponds called the Kneer Darling, through the centre of it. Of what remained, a large portion was merely a sheepwalk. (Hear.) On examining the map it would be observed that the chain of mountains ran parallel with the sea at a distance of about 100 miles. The country rose to that, and then fell gradually inland, when it was lost in the great inland plain called by the squatters the Salt Bush country. This was quite level, hundreds of miles without a hill; and being so level was exceedingly arid. He had seen for twenty-three months the country without a drop of rain. Even the vegetables raised by irrigation were swept off by the hot winds, and his own men had died from scurvy from the impossibility of raising vegetables. Besides only the Murray and Murrumbidgee rivers could be depended upon; all the others were mere chains of water-holes, they must consequently look to the 200 miles of country along the coast to carry the population that would entitle them to be called a nation. (Hear, hear.) It would be observed that the mountains extended on either side of Mount Kosiusko to the sea, and one hundred miles west; as they went north, the mountains contracted till at Moreton Bay a horseman, in an hour, could ride from the rich land on the coast side to the rich land on the table land. Even fifty miles south of Sydney, the mountains were, within ten miles of the sea, like a wall, and extended back 150; behind Sydney, they were within 40, and extend nearly two hundred. Any one who had travelled to Gundagai knew how continuous were the ranges, and at what long intervals and how small in extent was the good land. To the north they had a mass of fine land, with mountains interspersed; to the south, a mass of mountains, with small detached pieces of good land, and he had no hesitation in saying that the 140 so wisely selected by Dr. Lang for his cotton colony, and so coolly appropriated by the Brisbane people, to enable them to set up a government, would carry more people than the 300 miles to the south of Sydney, including the valley of the Murray and the Murrumbidgee. That, however, he did not think they would be allowed to retain, for when there was a confederation, the colonies never would consent to the central Government being at any of the sea ports and on the same principle that the Americans made their central Government at Washington, beyond reach of the local influences of a large population. (Hear, hear) Would the central district between the navigable Murray and Murrumbidgee be the seat of our future Federal Government? It had been said that Moreton Bay was to be separated for the purpose of making it a convict colony. (Hear, hear.) He could not believe that any men of common sense or common principle would in this day, and in the present state of these colonies, encourage the Home Government in any such scheme. (Hear, hear.) But to prevent it he thought every member of that House ought to express his opinion on the subject as he intended to do, not hastily, but after calm deliberation. He believed he was as loyal to the Queen, and as attached to the mother country as any man in England. He was loyal from learning and education; he was loyal from habit, from sentiment, and from judgment; but he must declare there solemnly, that if the British Government made these colonies again a receptacle for the criminals of Great Britain, and put them to the choice whether to continue to be so, or to follow the example of the American colonies, he would feel it his duty to follow that example, painful as it might be, and however much it might jar on his most cherished feelings. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HOLT said as the member for the Stanley Boroughs, he wished to express his opinion on these resolutions. He candidly confessed that he was a separationist. (Hear, hear.) And he thought that Moreton Bay had been grossly neglected by us, and was therefore strictly and equitably entitled to separation. But he thought at the same time that this colony had great reason to complain of the proposed mode of separation. It reminded him of the congresses who at the conclusion of war, divided the spoil; but even they adopted a more equitable mode of distribution—they knew the boundaries which appertained to each power. Here the Home Government had decided without any data to go upon, except the loose memorandum given to them by Mr. Thomson. (Hear, hear.) When he gave that document he (Mr. Holt) believed that he had no intention of its being used for such a purpose. If he had had any idea of its being so used, he would, before leaving the colony, have consulted with the Surveyor-General. He merely gave it as his opinion, perhaps after reading Dr. Lang's letters. (No, no.) He thought this colony had great reason to complain of the manner in which they were treated. (The hon. member then read extracts from Mr. Labouchere's despatch.) It appeared from this that some gentlemen from Moreton Bay, without being deputed, sought an interview with the Secretary of State, and they had succeeded in doing that which was equal to annulling the advice given by the Governor-General. He was not prepared to defend the Governor-General's advice, because he did not approve of it. He was in favour of separation, but he considered it was treating the Governor-General with great disrespect, deciding the matter at once without referring it first to him. It appeared that the northern districts had petitioned some time ago to be separated, and the petition was signed by 1500 inhabitants, but the Secretary of State had never inquired into this. It was not known what advice Mr. Thomson had given, they had laid hold of his note as if it were a State document, and the colony was divided without any formality.

Mr. T. G. RUSDEN said, it appeared to him that the Moreton Bay members were rather ashamed of the subject. He had waited for some time to see whether any person had anything to say against these resolutions. As they did seem to be ashamed, and as he belonged to that part of the country which was to be cut off he had a right to express his opinion. They were told that Mr. Thomson had given a memorandum to the Government at home, and that it was made when he was unprepared to deal with the subject. Now, if Mr. Thomson had taken upon himself to give a memorandum at home on so vast a subject of importance, he thought they were entitled to demand his presence at the bar of the House, and ask him to inform them what this memorandum contained. (Hear, hear.) Although he was expected to express his opinion on this subject, before he made the few remarks he had to make, he would mention that he had been called upon, not by one of his equals, but by one of the stars of the first magnitude, to meet him on the floor of the House, and he would reply to his arguments. He accepted it. He would not have made these remarks, but the hon. member said the other night in his explanation, that he had spoken in the dark. He was not there at the time, if he had been he should liked to have held a rushlight, so that the hon. member should not have been beat (Beit) by the questions that were put to him. Instead of meeting the hon. member face to face, he believed that on this question they would be found voting on the same side. Although he supported the question, he considered these resolutions were deficient, and that they did not comprehend all the subject they might do. They ought to have mentioned that transportation was the cause, the only cause of a trial for separation. He was present at the very first meeting at which they applied for separation, and the 30th degree of parallel was applied for as the boundary line. Those parties who signed that petition—and he was not ashamed to say he was one—never thought the Home Government would be insane enough to grant the prayer of it. (Laughter.) He applied for separation for the sake of transportation, and for that alone, and during a time of great distress in the colony. Any remarks that he now made any hon. member who had reason on his side would have opportunity of refuting. He had had later advices than had come to the Governor-General, and had received private advices from a person who had just come from home, and who told him that they were hawking about petitions advocating transportation to the Northern Districts. There was evidence point blank on that point, and letters had been published lately advocating transportation, and though the 30th degree of parallel was the boundary. Now the writer of one of the letters to which he would refer said, "It was my measure—there is no denying the fact from first to last." It would never have been thought of for years to come, but for my ill-timed and officious meddling with things I had nothing to do with. It was all my doing, and the result of my repeated letters to Earl Grey in the years 1847, 1848, and 1849, when nobody else thought of the subject." Now the writer of the letter was under a mistake. The original idea of applying for transportation was got up amongst others by Mr. Marsh. The date of that petition would prove that it was older than any other means that had been employed by this writer or any other. He referred to these letters, because he considered the writer had more influence and ability than any other person who could be found to advocate the subject. There was another sentence to which he would refer—"I allege the people of the Clarence and Richmond would be obliged to take all their exportable produce to Moreton Bay; and in the event of the separation at 30th degree of parallel, that they would be precluded from receiving their supplies from Sydney as heretofore is simply absurd; there would be no change either way." The present parties say, why should they have to go 100 miles to be taxed by a Government they have no connection with? It would be just as well that they should go with Melbourne or Jericho; the people did not desire it. He asked, who advocated this absurd separation? There was the Rev. Dr. Lang and Mr. Hood. He thought that he had already disposed of Dr. Lang, from his own arguments, and he hoped this disposal would not incommode him. The other gentleman, Mr. Hood, many of them knew how he had distinguished himself here; he had appeared to be transported at the idea of separation, and by his letter he was convicted; and he thought any one deserved transportation who advocated separation. With reference to his conviction, he thought he should be kept apart from freemen and from the electors he (Mr. Rusden) represented. He said the cry for separation began with a desire for transportation; the first petition was got up with that object, and he believed that this was the cause of the despatch coming here, the idea of being able to get rid of their convict population. If Moreton Bay desired separation let them be separated, but do not separate us until they had done something to be guilty of transportation.

Mr. GEORGE MACLEAY (who was very inaudible) said: He thought the reason assigned by Mr. Labouchere in his despatch should be applied also to those gentlemen who did not wish the northern districts to be joined to this colony. He intended to vote for the resolutions of the hon. member, with the exception of the third. He could not, as a matter of course, deny the right of the Imperial Government to assent to the wish of the majority of the inhabitants, still he thought they had acted hastily. It was even admitted by Mr. Labouchere himself that this step was somewhat premature. He thought if the matter was fully discussed in this colony they would arrive at the conclusion that the inhabitants of Clarence River and New England did not wish for separation. He was quite satisfied that the whole idea of separation arose, as stated by the last member, from a desire to obtain convict servants. (Hear, hear.) He heard this from many gentlemen who took an active part in the movement, and it arose exclusively from that wish. When the inhabitants of these districts found their hopes were fallacious, and that no convicts would be sent there, they would only be too ready to wish for reunion. He was not without a suspicion that there was a latent hope in some that transportation would be renewed. He most certainly hoped it never would be. He thought if this course was adopted that we ourselves would suffer more from the introduction of this class of people than Moreton Bay would. They would have the advantage of their labour, and we should have the enormous expense of keeping up a large police force to guard us from ruptures with these convicts. He was (not many years ago) an advocate for the introduction of convict labour for our public works, but since the gold discovery he believed it was impolitic. Although Moreton Bay might wish for it, the expense they would be put to to retain these persons in their boundaries would be more than any advantage they could gain. He did not think this wish was common to a great number of the inhabitants. He believed that most of those who interested themselves in this movement did so for the purpose of obtaining these people. The hon. member, after some further remarks which were inaudible, concluded by saying he never, as far as his vote was concerned, would consent to such a separation as was proposed. He hoped that the hon. member would withdraw his third resolution, as it appeared to him unnecessary, and did not strengthen the others, and might be left out without any disadvantage.

Mr. RICHARDSON had listened very attentively to the arguments of the preceding speakers, but certainly if he had been undecided before, he should have been now made out only a more out and out separationist than he was before; but nevertheless that the separation ought to take place at the 30th parallel of latitude. It had been said by one hon. member who had spoken in this debate, that the members for Moreton Bay were afraid to show, on this occasion. He could only say, as a representative of Moreton Bay, that he considered it both a duty and a privilege to rise and oppose these resolutions, and to assert the rights of the district which had sent him to that House. It had been said by the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee district, who had spoken last, that the great object of those who had long sought the separation of Moreton Bay from New South Wales, was to get rid of the importation of exiles amongst them. Now there had been at least five or six petitions sent home from the inhabitants of Moreton Bay petitioning for separation, but all of these petitions contained a clause which expressly stated that no exiles should be sent; that separation was wanted without exiles. There seemed to be a great deal of difficulty existing in the minds of most hon. members in reference to the boundary line. (Hear, hear.) Now he had always been given to understand that there was a natural boundary line formed by mountains which was exactly in the locality of the 30th parallel. The natural geographical boundary of the district, according to the information he had received from old colonists well acquainted with the district, and who certainly were well calculated to give an opinion as any member of that House, was distinct. Therefore he felt no difficulty in assigning the limit proposed by the Home Government as the proper and just boundary of the northern colony. It was defensible on other grounds, and perhaps higher grounds. In this vast empire, which held within its control some fifty colonies, it was only right that the balance of power should be maintained in each, by some proportion in respect to their size. Now what did they find to be the case in respect to the Australian group? The colony of Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, as they preferred to call it, was about the size of Ireland; the colony of Victoria was about the size of Great Britain and Ireland; the colony of New South Wales, limited by the 30th parallel, would be nearly three times the size of Victoria, and if reduced to the 28th parallel, it would be more than four times the size of Victoria. Again, to limit the northern colony to the 28th parallel would be to bring Brisbane, the metropolis, within about twenty miles of the frontier of the New South Wales colony. And thus Brisbane, so evidently, from its natural position and advantages, was evidently destined to be second only to Sydney as a commercial city, would lose much of the advantages which separation would otherwise afford. (Cheers, and great laughter.) In fact if the limit were to be the 28th parallel, separation would be hardly worth having at all. Again, if a colony were to be erected in the northern districts, let it be where the scorching suns were not too hot for European constitutions. It had been said that the inhabitants of the districts of the Clarence and of the Richmond Rivers derived greater benefit from their intercourse with Sydney than they could from their intercourse with Brisbane. (Hear, hear.) This he denied. The distance from these districts to Sydney was over 400 miles, while between them and Brisbane it was only 150 miles, and the people of New England could be supplied from Brisbane as cheaply as they could from Sydney. (Oh, Oh, and great laughter.) Hon. members might laugh, but for years past the people of Moreton Bay had been importing for themselves and could afford to sell as cheap as the merchants of Sydney. (Laughter.) There were also three banking establishments in Brisbane, and two in Ipswich, and if the settler or the squatter in the northern districts wanted advances to any amount, he could obtain them from these institutions, and it must be remembered further that the rate of exchange was the same at Brisbane as in Sydney. Then they might be told that between the Clarence and Brisbane, or on to Wide Bay, the roads were bad and rugged. That was true enough; but were not the roads between Sydney and Maitland, or Sydney and Shoalhaven also bad and rugged. But he would ask did any one go by these roads either in one district or the other? No doubt when the hon. member brought forward this motion it was one that he thought would be popular in that House. That it would take well, knowing that all measures for separation had met with a stern opposition. But it was a comfort to see that on these questions the people at home did not care what this House said, but were content to listen to the representations and petitions of the inhabitants of the district themselves. And as the same opposition had been offered to the separation of Port Phillip till that colony took wings to itself and flew away, so it would be in this instance. It reminded him of the story of the two lawyers with the two geese as clients from the west, and they said "you pluck one, and I'll pluck the other." Not the geese here were not from the west; one was from the south, and had taken wing and flew away; the other was from the north, and was rather too far north to be plucked in this way. The people of Moreton Bay had had much to contend with. They had the prejudices and the opposition of the middle district, they had the opposition of that House. He believed the district had little to hope from the tender mercies of that House, but he was quite certain they would never be a contented and prosperous people till they had achieved the great end of separation. From what he had heard in private conversations with hon. members of the House and out of doors, he was aware much ignorance and prejudice existed on this subject. It was thought that the Constitution Bill would give them political rights which would place them on a footing with the rest of the colonists; but what was the case?—under the Electoral Act their share in the representation was just one-eleventh of the whole. The Northern district comprised an extent of 430 miles, from its extreme boundaries. It contained 3,800,000 sheep, 300,000 cattle, 130,000 horses, and 5000 swine. In 1854 the total imports of the colony were four millions sterling, and of these Moreton Bay took half a million, or in the proportion of one-eighth, by a twelfth of the population only. The revenue of the colony was one million and a quarter, to which the Northern District contributed £100,000, or one-twelfth, and such a government, and have something for improvements besides. At present the district had had nothing done in the way of improvement. (Laughter.) They might laugh, but was not this the case? (Cries of "No, no.") There had been £28,000 voted for deepening the river, but none had been spent. [Mr. Donaldson: "But it would be spent."] Then again there was a sum of £10,450 voted for deepening the bar, but though this subject had been agitated eight years, nothing had yet been done. He should not detain them with any more remarks, but would merely say that the warm opposition offered by the middle district to separation was an argument in favour of it—as if they were losing by their connection with Moreton Bay, they would not wish to retain it. He repeated that if separation could only be had, accompanied with exiles, he would at once give it up, but all the petitions to the Queen had distinctly stated that separation was asked for without exiles.

Mr. PARKER was unwilling to give a silent vote on this question, and he would therefore state very briefly the reasons which induced him to support the resolutions now before the House. He had abstained from speaking earlier in the debate, as he was desirous of allowing the independent members of the House to express their opinions first, seeing that the measure was not a Government one. In the few observations he was about to make he would endeavour to be as clear and concise as possible, and he would observe, in the first place, that he felt rather sorry the matter had been brought before the House at all, as he could see no tangible good likely to arise from it. But since the matter had been brought before the House, he could have no hesitation in expressing his opinion that the proposed separation of Moreton Bay, if carried into effect, would be found to be one of the most mischievous measures ever saddled upon the country. (Hear, hear.) He thought they had also good grounds for complaining of the terms in which this measure had been proposed to them. The despatch of the Secretary of State was, to say the least of it, extremely curt and brief, and the arguments employed altogether inadequate to deal with a subject of so much magnitude and responsibility. (Hear, hear.) It also showed that the representations of the former Legislature and the recommendations of the present and former Governor-General, who ought certainly to be the best authorities on the subject, had been wholly set aside by the Secretary of State, whilst undue weight had been given to the exaggerated statements of a few interested individuals who happened to be at home to agitate the claims of the Moreton Bay people. (Hear, hear.) He could only look upon this proceeding of the Secretary of State as a severe and direct reflection on the past and present Legislature and Government, implying that our motives were questionable and our representations not fit to be trusted. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the question of boundary there never was, so far as he could remember, the slightest difference of opinion, although the hon. member who spoke last seemed to think that it formed a chief matter of dispute. The boundary line however now proposed, it would be impossible to describe, except as the most unnatural that could be selected. (Hear, hear.) It would inflict great injury on this colony, whilst it would confer little or no advantage on Moreton Bay. It would withdraw from New South Wales Proper a considerable proportion of the revenue, which fairly belonged to her, whilst it would in no respect add to the trade and commerce of the sister colony, for the mere fact of establishing a boundary line to mark the two colonies would not prevent those who were in the habit of trading with, or getting their supplies in Sydney from continuing the same practice. (Hear, hear.) He would undertake to say that if this line were established to-morrow, the settlers of the Clarence River, and adjacent districts would still look to Sydney and the other southern towns as the chief sources of their trade and commerce, and the cheapest markets for procuring their supplies. (Hear, hear.) It was, therefore, with great cordiality that he supported the resolutions now before the House. He was aware that the third resolution was a little unpalatable to some hon. members, but, taking them as a whole, and considering the vigour and eloquence of language with which they had been proposed, he thought they could hardly fail to command the support of the House. If it were not for the two opinions respecting the third resolution, he believed the whole series would have passed almost unanimously. It appeared to him that nothing could be more injurious to a country than this system of carving with knives and erecting them into separate colonies, according as certain portions become more populous or prosperous than others. It was neither just to the young colonies thus formed, nor to the parent colony whence they had received their sinews, and with whose capital they had become rich, and repeated that this principle of separation under the circumstances stated, was most unfair to the Parent State, and he had therefore no hesitation in characterising it as such in the strongest language he could use. (Hear, hear.) He had taken the trouble that morning to look into some statistics, and he found that the entire population of New South Wales proper, was 244,000, and of the Moreton Bay district 22,000, making in all 266,000 as total population of the colony. Now, it appeared from this that the population of Moreton Bay was only one-eleventh that of the middle district, and yet it would seem, calculating the amount of influence which Boroughs, in the two places since 1851, that Moreton Bay received not less than 19 per cent. of the whole, instead of 10 per cent. (Hear, hear.) Thus it would be seen that Moreton Bay, with regard to the item of immigration, which had always constituted the great, the grand grievance of her inhabitants in estimating the benefits of which had actually received far more than her just proportion of the money set apart for the purposes of immigration. (Hear, hear. It was probably quite true that much of the labour imported into the district of Moreton Bay did not remain there, but that was not the fault of the parent colony, who could not see how the evil was to be remedied even if separation took place to-morrow. With the attractions which the middle district held out to industrious people of all classes, it was only natural to suppose that many of the labouring population of the northern districts would find their way across the border, and eventually settle on this side. He did not see how separation could counteract this tendency to migrate, for they might depend on it that on whatever side of the boundary the temptation lay, that was the side to which population would flow. The hon. member who spoke last also urged as an argument in favour of separation, that the inhabitants of Brisbane and the other localities in that district unanimously approved of it; but then he forgot that the same argument told equally strong against him when he talked of annexing the Clarence River and New England, the inhabitants of which were as much averse to the measure as Moreton Bay people were in favour of it. (Hear, hear.) In fact separation from the middle district would be as great a grievance to the Clarence and New England people as the want of it was to the Brisbane people. With these observations he concluded by intimating the intention of voting for the motion.

Mr. PARKES was very much afraid that the proposed measure of separation was premature, although he admitted the people of Moreton Bay had a right to agitate for it, and that the concession of such a measure might be an advantage to the whole group of colonies. At the same time it was his intention to vote for the resolutions, and he would state briefly his reasons for doing so. A small territory, with its capabilities fully developed, was, in his opinion, far better than a large territory with its resources lying dormant. With regard to the question of the boundary line, which was, as he thought, that with which they had now to deal on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) He would consider the question simply in reference to the wishes of the inhabitants. (Hear, hear.) That was the way to deal with this, the only question before the House. As far as he could gather the views of the inhabitants of New England and the Clarence River, the wish of the residents in those districts were against the boundaries referred to in the resolution before the House. (Hear, hear, "No, no," and "Yes, yes.") As far as he could gather them, the feelings of the inhabitants of those districts were against the proposed boundary. He gathered these views from the expressions of opinion in the newspapers, and the opposition of their House. He believed the district had little to hope from the tender mercies of that House, but he was quite certain they would never be a contented and prosper

Entertaining that view of the matter, he was bound to vote for the resolution before the House, he would at the same time suggest that proper means should be taken to elicit the feelings of the inhabitants of the Clarence and Richmond districts with regard to their view of separation. As he said before, he would vote for the proposition.

Mr. MACARTHUR said it was his not his intention to allude to the extraneous matter that had been brought into the discussion of this question, any further than to correct what was evidently a most erroneous view of the subject which Mr. Flood appeared to entertain, viz.: that there had been anything like a bargain or a compromise between the hon. members for Moreton Bay and Mr. Wentworth in reference to the northern boundary line. The sole reason why the boundary of the northern country was not defined, was because the preceding Legislature had not the power to fix such boundary without the authority from the Imperial Parliament. If his hon. friend had taken the slightest trouble he could have seen in the division which took place that the hon. members (Mr. Russell and Mr. Richardson) were among the night who voted against the bill. So much for this intrigue—this conspact.

Mr. FLOOD explained: He stated that they withdrew their opposition in consequence of an understanding entered into in reference to the clause in question.

Mr. MACARTHUR: That was quite a mistake. The true reason the northern boundary was not defined was because it was beyond the power of the House. It would have imperilled the Constitution Act altogether to have sent it home with such a definition. As to "intrigue," he concurred entirely that there had been a vast deal of intrigue about the matter; but the true reason for establishing this Northern boundary was that transportation might be recurred to. (Cries of "hear, hear," and "no, no.") The object of Earl Grey in fixing upon the Northern boundary line was to establish a separate colony for the purpose of recurring to transportation. (Cries of "hear, hear.") At one time it was intended to fix the Northern boundary at the Manning River; that, however, was so obviously unjust and impolitic that it was proposed to come to Port Macquarie, and at last the 30th parallel was fixed upon. Any one who had the least recollection of this transaction must be aware that such was the case. This was one of the main reasons why he (Mr. Macarthur) amongst others voted in 1850 for an address to the Queen against the subject of transportation. A large portion of what he might term the squatting interest of the Moreton Bay district at that time was in favour of the recurrence of transportation in some shape or other, and a petition was got up by those gentlemen for the purpose of inducing the home Government to carry out their views. He knew, too, from a variety of circumstances that the same party had since been using all their energies, by means which he might term "secret influence," in reference to the home Government, by bringing undue influence to bear upon the Secretary of State's office to carry out their object: there was a large party at home, and influential members of that party here, in this city of Sydney. This was an intrigue of the very worst description; it was an intrigue to defeat the solemn decision of the Legislature of this country, and to do that which would be fatal to the whole of the Australian group. He said that any man who would stand up for the recurrence of transportation in the present position of this country (whatever he might think on the subject), was the very worst enemy of this community. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") He was happy to say that the statesmen of England were not likely to be led into that dangerous view which was entertained by some few individuals at home, and by some in the Moreton Bay district here. He knew that among English statesmen who dispassionately viewed this subject there was a decided opinion, and a determination to act upon that opinion—that nothing would justify a recurrence to transportation to any portion of the Eastern coast of Australia, except the unanimous decision of each colony in favour of such a course. He would, ask, then, whether it was possible that the decision of one colony could be obtained in favour of it? (Hear, hear.) He was quite aware that the people of Moreton Bay, if brought to the vote on this subject would be just as strongly against it as any portion of the colony, notwithstanding the views of those gentlemen to whom he had alluded. If, however, the 30th parallel of latitude were taken as our northern boundary line, he could not help seeing there was a possibility that a party might grow up there who might by some stratagem influence the Home Government for their own selfish objects, and that they might, to a certain extent, carry out their views against the wishes of the people, and thus create mischief in the colony, and be still more mischievous to this and the adjoining colony of Victoria; because, as had been truly observed in the course of this debate, it was impossible that Moreton Bay could prevent their emigrants from coming over to us, and it was also impossible to prevent their exiles or convicts from coming here. He had been told that some statement was made in a Victoria (he thought) newspaper—that an opinion had been expressed, in a very authoritative way, in favour of transportation—that in a despatch from a governor of one of the Australian colonies it was stated that transportation might again take place again to Northern Australia. He (Mr. Macarthur), however, did not believe any such despatch had been written. He believed the statement was altogether untrue, and that the whole amount of what was said was merely the quotation of the opinion expressed by the chairman of the committee in the House of Lords (the Earl of Stanhope), to the effect, that if a penal colony were now to be established in any part of Australia, it must be in some portion of North-West Australia beyond the Gulf of Carpentaria. He did not believe there was any other record. He thought there was the greatest reason to complain that the opinions of the representatives of the people in this colony, Victoria, and the whole of the Australian colonies, had been set at naught by the home Government in reference to this matter, and that undue influence had been listened to in London. He had asked one of the gentlemen to whom he had alluded as having exercised this influence, how he could justify such a proceeding, when he said "he had a right to burn down his own house." His (Mr. Macarthur's) answer was obvious, "but not to imperil your neighbour's." He thought there was a great deal in what had been said about the opinion of the people being well represented. He admitted also the force of the argument of the hon. and learned member who represented the North Riding of the county of Cumberland, that it was not the duty of the Assembly to look merely to the temporary wishes of the people to carry out their mere whims, although the wishes of the people strongly expressed ought not to be altogether disregarded. He expressed his intention to give his full support to the resolutions before the House, although he did not think they went far enough. He thought, in justice to ourselves, also, in justice to the people of Moreton Bay, we ought to pronounce our opinion in a broader and more emphatic shape against this dismemberment of the colony. (Hear, hear.) He knew from letters he had received that several of the oldest settlers at Moreton Bay were entirely at variance to the proposed separation of Moreton Bay from the colony of New South Wales at this moment. The population was too small to justify the expense of separate government. He thought undue stress had been laid upon the dimensions of New South Wales, both here and in England. He considered that there was no necessity whatever for the severance of Moreton Bay; that no advantage would accrue to the colony from such a course. He hoped some hon. member would bring the matter forward in a more comprehensive shape.

Mr. BUCKLEY then rose, and spoke at considerable length in opposition to the resolution before the House. He must say that he was surprised at the remarks which had been made by the hon. member for the Stanley Boroughs (Mr. Holt) with regard to the question, which had been referred to in every petition. He said that the boundary line had been fixed by the Secretary of State from some loose memorandum which had been handed to him by an hon. member of the Upper House (Mr. Thomson). The hon. member ridiculed the change of opinion which had been arrived at, and had contrasted the despatches that had been received by the Government. It would be found that Lord John Russell had held out expectations of separation for years, and that it was a matter that had not been so hastily decided upon. These remarks therefore came with a bad grace from an hon. member who knew that all his constituency to a man, were in favour of separation, and of the 30th parallel of latitude as the boundary. With reference to the petitions that had been sent home, the first sent from the northern districts was the only one in favour of prisoners; since that time every petition was silent on the subject, and some were opposed to the introduction of prisoners. In the face of such facts, he could not conceive anything so preposterous as to imagine on account of one petition, that the inhabitants of the northern districts were in favour of transportation. With reference to this question, he thought a large majority of the inhabitants of the northern districts were as much opposed to transportation as they were when he arrived there. They were told that the northern districts were a burden to the middle district; if that was the case it would be better to get rid of them at once, and grant them what had been asked for over and over again. With regard to what fell from the hon. Colonial Secretary, he did not think the dress of the Secretary of State at home had met with the respect it warranted. He believed the Secretary of State had taken a very business-like view of the matter. If hon. members looked at the facts, they would find that Government had disregarded the claims of the northern districts, and had never endeavoured to conciliate them in any way. With reference to the lighthouse, the first grant was made in 1851, and after a period of six years, it was not completed. After a sacrifice of three vessels for the want of this beacon, he would ask whether they were to be satisfied to remain in the hands of a Government like this. (Hear, hear.) And who, after having realised thousands of pounds from the sale of their land, had never given one shilling for the deepening of the river. He would ask, under these circumstances, whether the Northern Districts had not a right to govern themselves, and whether such conduct could be submitted to by any English district? No doubt there were some in this colony would feel a soreness at losing their large tracts of land, and who, he conceived, wished to have a railway made to their doors. They had seen that this country was indebted £2,000,000, and that one-fourth of it would be charged on Moreton Bay. He contended that the not having received a shilling except for immigration, they had no right to be called upon to pay this £500,000, which had been spent in making the railway in Cumberland. He could not conceive where the hon. member for West Camden had obtained his information about the Northern districts, and that it was the height of madness to be separated. There might be one or two persons in isolated positions who entertained that view, and whose opinions he took to be of no worth, knowing the persons to whom the hon. member had referred. In consequence of the lateness of the hour, he would not refer to the remarks of the hon. member for New England, but he must state his conviction, judging from the despatch, that it was the determination of the Secretary of State to fix the boundary at the 30th parallel, and that that determination would soon be in his Excellency's hands. He considered this degree of latitude, which had not been decided hastily, was the proper one, and he had no fear that the question would soon be so settled.

Mr. FORSTER: Having been long a resident in the district of Moreton Bay, and having enjoyed the acquaintance of a large number of the most influential gentlemen of that district, and having moreover a pretty intimate knowledge of its interests, he would make some remarks upon this question, and he agreed it was a question upon which it was desirable a strong expression of opinion should take place. Much had been said in the course of the debate on the subject of federalism, and he was willing to admit that if he should ever consent to be characterised as a member of a party in this colony at all, it would be as a federalist. (Hear.) And he was not without hopes that such a party—a large and influential federalist party—would be ere long established. But while he made this admission, he did not think the interests of federalism would be advanced by forcing any community to act against its will, or to adopt a course which it did not recognise as conducive to its own interests. He must confess that there was a certain degree of justice in the demand that had been made by Moreton Bay for separation some years ago, for there was so much injustice on the part of the Government shown towards the district that the inhabitants were justified in asking to have their own affairs entrusted to their own hands. He did not, therefore, on the present occasion, stand up as the opponent of separation, nor did he intend to reply to the arguments of the hon. member for the Stanley Boroughs, arguments which he must say told more against him than for him. In particular, he thought he was particularly unfortunate in respect to his statistics, the figures he had used having reference to those very districts which were now the real subject of the question before the House, and which were now willing to be included in the district of Moreton Bay. But he had found this was a course taken almost universally by the speakers and writers on the separation of Moreton Bay and its erection into an independent colony. In their accounts of its population, its production, and its wealth, they always included the large tract of country which they had no right whatever to call Moreton Bay. (Yes, yes, from Mr. Richardson.) All the arguments which he had ever heard or read in favour of separation were based on the assumption that its revenues were to be derived in great measure from New England and Wide Bay. The former certainly did not belong to Moreton Bay, nor were its inhabitants willing to become a portion of that country. Neither were the feelings of the people of Wide Bay in general unison with those of the separationists. As a long resident in the district he could say that, though a large number of the people—perhaps the majority—were in favour of separation, at least a respectable minority were opposed to it on the terms proposed by the Moreton Bay people. But the matter before them was not the subject of separation; the question they had to consider was what the boundary line should be, and in this respect he felt that he must arrive at pretty near the conclusion which the hon. and learned member for the North Riding had arrived at, if he rightly understood him to have arrived at any conclusion at all, which it was not always very easy to determine. But if he arrived at the same conclusion with that of the hon. and learned gentleman, he, at all events, did not do so on the same grounds. On the contrary, the arguments made use of by the hon. and learned member were most irrelevant, and came with a particularly bad grace from him, who was so ready to carp at irrelevant arguments on the part of others. What on earth this question had to do with the Bunch, he did not know. He was surprised to hear the hon. member mixing up the political bearings of a question like this, with the political compound known by that name. One part of his argument, however, had to his great surprise also been supported by the hon. member for West Camden; and this argument denied that the will of the people should be recognised on their desire to establish themselves as a separate community.

Mr. DARVALL: He had said no such thing, what he did say was that no section of the people should have the power of determining that which was the concernment of the people at large.

Mr. FORSTER: He certainly did not understand the hon. and learned member to have argued in that way, but even if he had done so, he should not fear to meet him on that issue. Because in common reason, in common justice, he could not see why 20,000 people were not a capable of judging what was good for their own benefit as 50,000. But the argument had been still further carried out by the hon. member for WestCamden (Mr. Macarthur), who had stated that a small community was not calculated to possess the powers of self-government. Now, he must deny that a small number of persons might not, were not likely not only to regulate their own local matters as well, but better than a large community. They had a better opportunity of exercising that close and careful supervision over their own affairs than large communities could possibly have. He was surprised to hear arguments such as these proceeding from the hon. and learned member, who but a short time was looked upon as a leader on the popular side by those whose principles and politics he now condemned. But there were reasons why separation should be looked upon as the basis of the argument in favour of the resolutions now before the House. Although it was true that the despatch from the Secretary of State announcing that separation was determined on, was not to be looked upon as decisive of the question, still he thought no one could deny that the day of separation was not far distant; and he repeated that though he agreed with these resolutions, he did not stand there as the opponent of the separation of Moreton Bay. If Moreton Bay had a right to separate from New South Wales, New England and the Clarence districts had a right to separate from the Moreton Bay district and attach themselves to New South Wales. He hoped, therefore, the third resolution would be still adhered to, and perhaps it might be better if it were amended; if in the opening words it was expressed, instead of "this House fully recognising the right to separate," "this House not disputing the right." As to the question of boundary he did not attach so much importance to the natural line of mountain country alluded to by the hon. member for the Stanley Boroughs as that gentleman appeared to do. Further to the north there was a rugged mountainous tract, almost if not quite impassible, which seemed fully as well adapted to mark the natural boundary of each district. With respect to the subject of transportation, he did not believe, after the expression of opinion that had been given, that it would ever be renewed to the Australian continent, and any attempts that were made by a few for its re-introduction would turn out a perfect failure. Nor did he think it was too late to avert the evils of separation which these resolutions contemplated; for, passed as they would be by the House, almost unanimously and unopposed, in another place they would have their effect. At all events, let the people of New England and the Clarence persevere, and they would obtain the same right to judge for themselves as the English Government were prepared to award to the people of Moreton Bay.

Mr. PLUNKETT said it was his intention to vote for all the resolutions excepting the third, and he would do so chiefly because he protested against the proposed annexation of the Clarence River and New England districts to Moreton Bay. He quite agreed that the inhabitants of those districts were opposed to any such annexation. He was also satisfied that the measure was exceedingly bad in principle, and directly contrary to law. Indeed, it was impossible to believe but that the authorities at home must have been grossly misinformed, otherwise they never would have thought of proposing it. By the old Constitution Act of 1842 it was provided, in the event of Moreton Bay being erected into a separate colony, that the boundary line should not extend further south than the 30th parallel of south latitude, the object of which was to make the line run regularly with that of South Australia. (Hear, hear.) The New Constitution Act adhered to the letter of this provision, with the one modification, that the boundary might be extended further south on a petition of a majority of the householders residing on the northern side but not otherwise. Now, this law still remained in force, and he again repeated that there must have some gross misrepresentation to have induced the authorities at home to act in the manner they had done. (Hear, hear.) So far from any petition of the sort having been sent in, there appeared to be a strong and unanimous feeling against the measure on the part of the householders of the middle district. As to the separation contemplated by the Act, he would be disposed to agree with it could he persuade himself that the inhabitants of Moreton Bay possessed in themselves the materials for constituting a separate and efficient Government. But this was a point upon which he entertained considerable doubt, and he was, therefore, disposed to consider the measure, under any circumstances, somewhat premature. He had visited Moreton Bay frequently, and he must say the principal town, Brisbane, did not appear to him to be as good a town as Campbelltown; in fact, it resembled more a detached village than the capital of a new colony. (Cries of hear, hear, and oh, oh!) It was 26 miles from the shipping, the navigation to it was intricate, and the few people it contained were apparently so divided in opinion that they were unable to combine with each other in matters where their own local interests were directly affected; such, for instance, as procuring for themselves the advantages of steam communication with the metropolis. With regard to the alleged political grievances under which they laboured, he contended that if they had not enjoyed a fair share of the public expenditure, it was owing mainly to the non-attendance of their own members, when the principal business of the country was being transacted. He remembered on one occasion, when the Estimates were being passed, there was not a single Moreton Bay member in the House, and he had given an explanation respecting an item that had been placed upon the Estimates for that district which could have been far better afforded by some gentleman representing the locality. On the whole, he thought an efficient municipal council would be more adapted to the present condition of Moreton Bay than a separate and independent government. (Laughter, and hear.) He agreed with those hon. members who thought that when the inhabitants of a district were sufficiently numerous, and had the materials of a Government, they were entitled to the enjoyment of that privilege; but in the case of Moreton Bay he never considered they were entitled to look at what the wishes and objects of the people were. The people of Brisbane were opposed to transportation, but the people of Ipswich, he had good reason to think, were not; and the latter, in the movement for separation, were making a trade of the former, simply with the view to getting convicts. (Hear, hear, and No, no.) The people of Moreton Bay were not entitled to set up for themselves if their object was to revive transportation; and as an individual could be prevented by law from setting up a nuisance next door to his neighbour, the Imperial Government had no right to set up Moreton Bay as a separate colony with the view to establishing there the nuisance of convictism next door to this colony. (Hear.) These were his views, and these were his reasons for dissenting from the third resolution. He hoped hon. gentlemen would not act rashly, and without due consideration on the matter; and he hoped that the resolution of the House would be received in sufficient time to prevent even the Imperial Government taking an unwise step. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SANDEMAN would rise to oppose the resolutions. He thought hon. members were wrong in making this a question of separation, whereas it was simply a question of boundary. He hoped hon. members would be slow to take any step which would have a tendency to deprive the northern districts of the benefit of self-government, which would be conferred by separation. The sympathies of the middle district for the northern were not, he thought, those of a parent for a child, who was supposed to be incapable of supporting himself, but rather those of a parent who feared to lose the services of a child, albeit that child had arrived at man's estate. Both views were fallacious, for the larger the amount of self-government conferred on a dependency, the better it ever was for the parent state. He looked forward to the day when all the Australian colonies would be united under a federal government.

Mr. F. RUSDEN said that as the representative of a large district which it was sought to cut off from Sydney by the proposed boundary line, he protested against the adoption of this line of demarcation, which he contended was the only subject before the House. He could conceive nothing more unjust than the adoption of the 30th parallel of latitude as the boundary. The whole of the district which he represented lay between the 29th and 30th parallels, and he could not conceive what right the residents of Moreton Bay, or even the Home Government, had to disconnect the people of the Gwydir, the Clarence, and other districts, from all their long-established social, political, and commercial associations in this colony, to join them with Moreton Bay as a separate colony. He had no objection to Moreton Bay being separated, if the people of the district were desirous of separation; but he believed the inhabitants of Moreton Bay were so small in number, and were so poor in resources and in capital, that if they were separated, they would shortly wish to be joined to Sydney again. That, however, was for them to re-consider. He was glad to hear that those districts represented by the hon. member opposite (Mr. Clark Irving) were opposed to a separation from Sydney. Other of those districts which at present got their supplies from Grafton were, to his knowledge, unwilling to be separated from this colony. In the district in which he resided, and with the inhabitants of which he was well acquainted, he knew that the people gave the preference to the Sydney side at that very point where the line of communication diverged towards Moreton Bay, and came to Sydney for their supplies. If separation were to take place, it should be at the M'Intyre River. He had no doubt if there had been time petitions would have come to this House against the separation, but it would be advisable that some boundary should be shown in this resolution if it were to go home, and he thought a suitable boundary would be between 28 and 29 degrees. Petitions should be prepared against the unmitigated evil of renewed transportation, from the effects of which the colony must suffer by being inundated by runaway convicts.

Mr. JONES thought the question had been dealt with in too narrow a manner. He desired to look upon it not as a citizen of New South Wales, but as a citizen of Australia. He thought when a country became too unwieldy to be managed well by one government, it was advisable that a separation should take place. Much the same arguments as are now used were used against the separation of Victoria. The same predictions were made as to what this colony would do without Victoria or what it would do without this colony; but those predictions experience had proved to be ill founded, for, since the separation, Victoria had progressed and become prosperous, which progress and prosperity had re-acted upon this colony, and thus separation had been beneficial to both. He believed that, on the same ground, the separation of the northern districts would probably prove beneficial. But while he admitted this, he did not desire to see two small colonies established; he thought there were districts in the south and south-west of this colony which might well be severed and attached to the colonies to which they more properly belonged, and whose interests were more in community with theirs. But he thought the course taken by the Home Government was a violation of the principles which should have actuated them; their fixing arbitrarily the boundaries as they had done showed that they were not alive to the interest of the colony. They ought not to allow themselves to be led by the dogmas of people in this colony who set themselves up as oracles, or by some half-dozen persons who happened to be at home, however fussy or self-important they might be. (Hear, hear.) The matter should have been referred to the authorities here; seeing the power of this Parliament, he thought the Home Government was not justified in neglecting to ask its assistance. Although the Queen undoubtedly had the power, she was not to use it arbitrarily. He had mentioned the grounds upon which he would not oppose the separation of Moreton Bay, he thought the inhabitants of that district would have done well to have waited till their population was greater, and the burdens of self-government would not be so onerous upon them, but this perhaps was more a matter for their consideration; but from the manner in which the matter had been treated by the Home Government, he should support the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL did not dispute the right of the Queen to grant this separation, or of the colony of Moreton Bay to claim it; and though they might labour under some disadvantages these was no doubt but it would advance itself more as an independent colony than as a portion of New South Wales. But there was one part of the question that filled him with alarm, and this was, that one individual, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, should take upon himself, without consulting with his colleagues, and solely after a little private talk with some individuals interested in a certain portion of the reft territory, to decide upon a question of so much importance to New South Wales, that was not at all consulted in the matter. He had to hope, however, that this would not be carried out without giving New South Wales an opportunity of making her voice heard in the matter. He fully admitted the strict legal right of her Majesty by law to separate Moreton Bay, but there was an equitable right that existed under which the Queen ought never to have granted this without hearing the views of the inhabitants interested. And how was it here? An arbitrary line had been fixed upon, by which persons were dismembered from their connection with this colony, whose whole interests and feelings lay with this colony rather than with the Northern Districts, and whose inclinations were totally disposed to any dismemberment. And on the question of transportation, he must say that he feared there were some designs on this head. For even though the present holder of the office of Secretary of State denied all intention to make Moreton Bay a penal colony, what was there to prevent his successor from doing so? And therefore it would be as well for the colony to take steps in time, and endeavour to prevent this foul wrong from being done. If their feelings on this head were plainly and unmistakably made known, perhaps even now a stop might be put to this foul wrong. With these few words, he would support the resolutions, though he must say he could not go so heartily with the third as with the others.

Mr. HARGRAVE rose to reply. His remarks were very brief, and he concluded in recommending the resolutions to the best consideration of the House.

On a question put to Mr. Hargrave, as to whether he intended to put the various resolutions seriatim or collectively, a short discussion arose which resulted in a slight amendment in the wording of the third resolution, which was made to stand as follows:—"That while this House does not feel called upon to dispute the propriety of the Imperial Government, erecting the districts of Moreton Bay and Darling Downs, into a separate colony in accordance with the expressed wish of the majority of the inhabitants thereof, it submits that on the same principle, it will be unjust to the inhabitants of New England and the Clarence River to include those districts in such colony, if they are averse to being so included."

With this amendment the motion was put in its collective sense, and the House divided with the following result:—

Ayes, 35.	Noes, 4.
Mr. Parker	Mr. Sandeman
Mr. Manning	Mr. R. Campbell
Mr. Darvall	Mr. Richardson } Teller
Mr. Hargraves	Mr. Buckley }
Mr. Holroyd	
Mr. Macarthur	
Mr. Plunkett	
Mr. Lord	
Mr. Parker	
Mr. Suttor	
Mr. Irving	
Mr. Osborne	
Mr. G. Macleay	
Mr. Wyndes	
Mr. Robertson	
Mr. Parkes	
Mr. Flood	
Mr. Gordon	
Mr. Hay	
Mr. Lee	
Mr. J. Campbell	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Forster	
Mr. W. Bowman	
Mr. Arnold	
Mr. Piddington	
Mr. Faucett	
Mr. Marks	
Mr. Thompson	
Mr. Holt	
Mr. Fye	
Mr. F. T. Rusden	
Mr. Lang	
Mr. W. Macleay } Tellers.	

The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 1 until three o'clock this day.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Mr. FLOOD to move, That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House:—1. A return showing the circumstances under which Mr. Henry C. Mais ceased to fill the office of Assistant City Engineer in the department of the City Commissioners, the date when he ceased to fill that office, and the correspondence (if any) between him and the City Commissioners in reference to his so ceasing to hold said office. (2.) The date of the appointment of the said Mr. Mais to office in the department of the Railway Commissioners, the nature of such office, and the salary attached thereto. (3.) Copies of the recommendations, certificates, or testimonials (if any) which were submitted to Mr. Mais on his behalf to the Railway Commissioners before his appointment to office under them; and if there are no written recommendations, then the names of any verbal ones which may have been given in favour of Mr. Mais to the Railway Commissioners, together with the names of the person or persons giving the same.

Question:

Mr. SCOTT *to ask* the Secretary for Lands and Public Works, 1. Whether the Government has ordered a survey, accompanied by plans and specifications, of the River Hunter, above the Flats, with the view of removing all obstructions to free navigation up to Morpeth. 2. And if not, whether it is the intention of the Government to carry out these highly necessary and frequently promised improvements, the sum of £40,000 being put on the Estimates for these especial purposes, on or about the 3rd October, 1855.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

November 5.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne.
November 5.—Primula, for London.
November 5.—Ocean, for Tahiti.
November 5.—J. W. Paine, for Guam.
November 5.—Natal, for Mauritius.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Emma, for Hobart Town; Starr King, for Hongkong; Lizzie Webber, for Launceston; Content, for New Zealand.

CLEARANCES.

November 5.—Wonga Wonga, (s.), 750 tons, Captain R. C. Gilmore, for Melbourne. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Goethe, Rev. J. F. Niquet, Rev. J. W. Gerwicker, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Campbell, Mrs. A. Andrews, Mr. Seymour, Miss E. Brown, Messrs. H. Henty, J. Balfour, C. E. Rothwell, J. Conscannon, Edwin Maund, J. Turner, Miska Hauser, L. Birastingi, M. Bain, Paynten, Brady, Armson, M. M'Neal, G. Lee, S. Brillman, Cheshire, James England, Mrs. G. Machattie, and 40 in the steerage.

November 5.—Waratah (s.) 350 tons, Captain F. C. Knight, for Wide Bay. Passengers—Mr. Curr, E. Uhr, and Master Uhr, and 14 in the steerage.

November 5.—William Denny (s.), 560 tons, Captain Mailler, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Glanville and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Messrs. Woodhouse, M'Donald, Dentisch, Nichols, and Stewart.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 5.—Petrel, from Newcastle, with 104 tons coal; Revenge, from the Clyde River, with 6 tons bark, 12 pigs, half-ton butter; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 69 bales hay, 60 bags flour, 9 bags maize, 4 cases eggs, 2 coops fowls, 1 horse, 10 lambs, 2 calves, 9 bags onions, and sundries; Hunter (s.), from Morpeth, with 173 bags maize, 1 cow, 6 pigs, 30 sheep, 34 bales hay, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 5.—Alexander and John, Adolphus, Perseverance, and Petrel, for Newcastle; Spec, for Port Aitkin.

IMPORTS.

November 5.—Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 20 quarter-casks wine, Brown and Co.; 7 bales, 18 cases, Ray, Glaister and Co.; 316 bags grain, Gill and Co.; 60 casks malt, E. F. Sichel and Co.; 2 cases jams, 200 bags rice, E. F. Sichel and Co.; 2 bales, M. Moss; 1 bale, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 4 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 2 casks colonial wine, H. Mackay; 6 cases, Levicks and Piper; 2 casks sperm oil, Buyers and Learmonth; 2 horses, Concannon; 1 package machinery, 1 case, 36 barrow wheels, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 parcel, Mrs. Martin; 10 cases cigars, W. H. Aldis; 54 cases fish, S. L. Benaunan and Co.; 1 case leather, 1 case, 10 bags nails, Saddington and Son; 25 cases cigars, 7 cases drapery, Hadge and Prell; 21 bags maize, A. Worms and Co.; 5 cases, Youngman and Co.; 1 case, Sands and Kenny; 2 cases glassware, H. H. Beauchamp; 1 package, R. Binnie; 12 cases hats, C. Moore and Co.; 1 cask flies, 1 bag sponge, Rabone, Pees, and Co.; 3 bags leather, Hall and Alderson; 3 cases, Rothwell; 1 case perfumery, D. Levi; 2 trunks, 3 cases, 1 parcel, Rossiter and Lazarus; 35 cases fish, J. Reid; 8 bales, 4 cases, Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 141 bags corn, J. M'Kenney; 12 kegs butter, J. Duffin; 35 bags oats, J. Rattray; 32 bags oats, Fischer, Tange, and Co.; 2 cases drapery, J. Rickards; 1 case, 1 parcel, Flavelle, Brothers, and Co.; 1 case, 1 bedstead, 1 box, J. Welsh, 11 casks fruit, O. H. Hickman; 1 case, 1 trunk, W. Acheson and Co.; 1 bundle, 1 cask, 2 bundles wheels, 4 blocks tin, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 cases, Young, Lark, and Bennett, 395 bundles sheet iron, 31 plates iron, A. Wilson; 9 cases oranges, 2 cases eggs, J. Pavor and Co.; 150 tins white lead, James Dean; 2 coops fowls, 4 cases eggs, Head; 1 bedstead, 3 casks, Mrs. M'Chattie; 3 cases, J. Goold; 1 case, 1 parcel, W. Acheson and Co.; 56 casks 36 cases fruit, Neads and Co.; 1 horse, Cash; 2 boxes eggs, 3 coops poultry, J. Vigner; 1 case, W. G. Spring; 43 casks 5 cases fruit, T. Bent; 20 casks 2 half-casks oranges, P. Cullen; 1 parcel, E. Pugh; 1 box, Wagner and Foell; 1 parcel, Wilson; 3 coops fowls, 10 pigs, Ireland; 3 cases fruit, E. M'Donald; 1 sample bottle, A. Solmits and Co.; 10 bags corn, H. Ferris; 1 roll wire, C. F. Edwards; 4 cases fruit, Marks; 1 case, 1 bale, Campbell; 1 box, M'Dermerty; 143 casks fruit, 3 bags onions, 1 bag oysters, T. Lawless and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR LAUNCESTON.—By the Lizzie Webber, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR HONGKONG.—By the Starr King, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

FOR WELLINGTON.—By the Dart, this day, at 5 p.m.

FOR PERSEVERANCE.—By the Tickler, to-morrow, at 6 p.m.

FOR CALCUTTA.—By the Taymouth Castle, on Saturday at noon.

MAILS BY THE MORNING LIGHT.

General Post Office, Sydney, November 5, 1856.

Notice is hereby given that a mail containing all letters and newspapers, marked for transmission to Great Britain by this vessel, will be made up, and forwarded to Melbourne on SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. All letters thus sent will be liable to the additional postage of 3d. the half ounce, to cover the postage to the colony of Victoria. This must be prepaid, but the postage for conveyance to England may be paid or not, at the option of the sender.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

CUSTOM HOUSE: Entered Outwards. November 5th—Osprey, schooner, 86 tons, Parker, for Ascension Island.

WOLLONGONG, 4th November.—There has been a very great storm of wind and rain down this way, and the steamer was to have left on Thursday last, but has not been able to go out of the basin up to this time. This is Tuesday morning. We have Monday's mail in, but your Saturday's papers have not come to hand. No steamer from Sydney since last Wednesday.

MAIL BY THE CENTURION.—The mail by the Centurion mail-ship for London consisted of 36 packages, containing 13,996 letters and 15,080 newspapers. There were only 23 packages of New Zealand mails.

THE TOM TOUGH.—A report has been received in this city that this schooner, the property of Mr. G. Thornton, has been wrecked in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The news of the disaster has been brought up by Captain Jones, who has just arrived from Batavia via Melbourne. He states that the schooner, which left here under the command of Captain Gourley, had been wrecked in the vicinity of the Victoria River; that she had been condemned, and Captain Gourley and his wife had arrived at Batavia, and taken passage in the Crishna, daily expected from that port. The Tom Tough was a very fine schooner, and sailed hence with supplies for the North Australian Expedition. She is insured in the Sydney offices. Mr. Gorton, the owner of the Crishna, has received a letter from Captain Bullivant, her commander, but he makes no mention of the above circumstances.

THE LAWRENCE FROST.—The non-arrival of this vessel is causing much anxiety in the city, as she is considerably overdue, more particularly with the late prevailing winds. She left Melbourne on the 22nd October, under the command of Captain Aitcheson, for the purpose of being repaired here, having got on shore at Port Phillip. She was 1569 tons burthen, and sailed in ballast. On the 25th ultimo, the City of Sydney (s.), reported having passed her about 30 miles north of Twofold Bay, and heading to the southward, the wind being then from the north-west. Since that date, no intelligence has been received respecting her.

The William Denny has been detained till this day in order to carry the English mail for New Zealand, should it arrive from Melbourne by the City of Sydney.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

November 5.—Boomerang (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

November 4.—Hugh Roberts, schooner, Captain Griffiths, for Melbourne, with 116 tons coal and 965 bushels maize.

November 4.—Hugh Roberts, schooner, Captain Howe, for Melbourne, with 86 logs cedar, 94 boards, 208 posts, 108 oars, and 1336 bushels maize.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 4.—Margaret.
November 5.—Twins, Paterson Packet, Chase, Speculant, Trial.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

November.		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	MOON WATER. Morn.	MOON WATER. Even.
6	THURSDAY	4 56	6 31	1 24	1 55

Full moon, 13th instant, at 7 p.m.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Train.		Goods	Mixed Trains.		
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	6· 0	9·30	10·20	1·20	4·25	5·45
1	Newtown	6· 7	9·37	10·33	1·27	4·33	5·52
5	Ashfield	6·17	9·47	10·50	1·47	4·43	6· 2
6½	Burwood	6·22	9·52	11· 1	1·52	4·47	6· 7
7½	Homebush	6·27	9·57	11·11	1·57	4·52	6·12
13½	Parramatta	6·45	10·15	11·44	2·15	5·13	6·33
17½	Fairfield	7· 1	10·31	12· 6	2·31	5·30	6·48
22	Liverpool	7·12	10·42	12·23	2·42	5·37	6·57

Mail

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	Stations.	Mixed Trains.			Goods	Mixed Train.	
Miles.	Leave—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Liverpool	6· 0	7·40	11· 0	1· 0	3· 0	5·45
4½	Fairfield	6·13	7·53	11·13	1·23	3·15	5·58
9½	Parramatta	6·31	8·11	11·31	1·46	3·31	6·16
14½	Homebush	6·47	8·27	11·47	2·17	3·47	6·32
15½	Burwood	6·52	8·32	11·52	2·27	3·52	6·37
17	Ashfield	6·58	8·38	11·58	2·38	3·58	6·43
20	Newtown	7· 7	8·47	12· 7	2·55	4· 7	6·52
22	Sydney	7·12	8·52	12·12	3· 5	4·12	6·57

Mail

The SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·15 a.m., 1·45 p.m., 3·30 p.m., and 5·30 p.m. Leave Liverpool at 9·15 a.m., 1·45 p.m., 3·30, p.m., and 5·30 p.m.; and Parramatta at 9·45 a.m., 2·15, p.m., 4, p.m., and 6 p.m., for Sydney.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, NOVEMB

COUNTRY AGENCIES.—The LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors beg to publish, for general information, the following list of their Agencies established in the country districts of this colony, and to state that they will be happy to receive applications from respectable parties for the appointment of Agents for districts where they are not represented.

FOR BOTH DEPARTMENTS.

At Brisbane	...	...	Messrs. R. Towns and Co.
Ipswich	...	...	Mr. A. Macalister.
Newcastle	...	...	Messrs. Bingle and Son
Maitland	...	...	Messrs. Wolfe and Gorrick
Albury	...	...	Mr. J. C. Pierce
Windsor	...	...	Mr. Wm. Walker
Yass	...	...	Mr. Rees Jones
Campbelltown	...	..	Mr. James Turner
Goulburn	...	...	Mr. William Chatfield
Bathurst	...	...	Mr. J. S. Home
Kiama	...	...	Mr. William Marks.

FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At Gundagai ... ... Messrs. Joseph Chalder and Co.

MEDICAL REFEREES.

At Pambula ... ... Richard Bligh, Esq.
Stroud ... ... Samuel Harris, Esq.

Offices—Margaret-street, Wynyard square, Sydney.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
September 15th, 1856.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH,

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Office, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid up Capital, £1,250,000. | Reserved Fund, £251,985.
Rules of Business.—Sydney Branch.

Interest on Deposits.—The Corporation allows interest on money deposited for fixed periods of three, six, or twelve months.

The Corporation grants cash credits, and discounts approved bills.

The Corporation grants drafts on London payable on demand, or at thirty days' sight; and drafts on Scotland or Ireland on demand. Also, circular notes, negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, India, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Drafts are also granted on the branches of the Corporation at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, and Melbourne, at the exchange of the day.

The Corporation purchases or collects bills payable in Europe, or in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, and Melbourne.

GEORGE K. INGELOW, manager.

TOWN AND COUNTRY RATES GREATLY REDUCED.—THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following
BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY:
Edward Knox, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
John Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | Joseph S. Willis, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Esq., M.L.A.
Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.
Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq.
BANKERS—The Bank of Australasia.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
SURVEYOR—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
RESIDENT SECRETARY—A. Stanger Leathes.
Offices, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.
Capital subscribed exceeding.....£1,700,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding 700,000
Of which £100,000 is invested in the Colony, in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £169,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.

Class 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.

Class 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per annum.

Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special arrangement.

Goods and Stocks-in-Trade of a non-hazardous description, deposited in any building, will be insured at the same rate as the building itself; but General Merchandise, including all goods not specially hazardous, coming within the usually accepted application of the term, deposited in first-class stores, will be treated as non-hazardous, and insured as such.

FLOATING POLICIES.

Covering merchandise in all or any of the stores in Sydney, as above described, subject to the average clause, will be charged not less than 12s. per cent. per annum.

The Average Clause applies to "Floating Policies" only, and is introduced in no other cases except by special agreement.

The Fire Insurance Engines are stationed at Mr. BOWN'S, Brickfield-hill, where a night-watch is kept, and where all alarms of fire should be reported as soon as possible. The Company will reward any persons exerting themselves to give early information, and in cases where damage is prevented by their services. Losses by bush fires made good.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Directors continue to receive proposals for the sale and purchase of Annuities, Endowments, and Reversions, and for Insurances on Lives. No entrance or admission fees are required, nor is any additional premium charged to officers in the army or navy, unless called into actual service. The following are amongst the advantages held out by the Company:—

Two Scales of Premiums, one lower than those of most other companies; the other carrying Guaranteed Additions, or entitling to Guaranteed Reductions in the Future Premiums, on a plan entirely new and peculiar to this Institution. The scale of reductions which are guaranteed, ranges from 33½ to 53 per cent. on the Amount of Premium, and the Bonus contingent only on the continuance of the life doubles the amount of the policy.

No Liability of Partnership, these reductions and additions not being contingent upon profits.

Policies are issued upon the half-premium system.

Surrenders of Policies are accepted on very liberal terms; and Claims paid within three months after proof of death.

No extra charge to members of the Volunteer Corps.

PREMIUM TO INSURE £100, PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age.	Without Bonus.	With Bonus.	1st Bonus after 1st payment.	Reduced Premium in lieu of Bonus.	Within 1 year.	Within 7 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 13 7	1 19 6	3 10 0	1 6 1	1 0 3	1 2 0
30	2 3 6	2 9 5	4 0 10	1 12 9	1 6 6	1 7 0
40	2 16 3	3 5 5	5 0 4	2 2 9	1 11 5	1 14 9
50	3 19 8	4 12 4	11 13 4	2 10 1	2 3 8	3 10 2
60	6 1 6	7 1 8	15 16 4	4 4 1	3 13 9	4 9 1

The rates for other ages and other scales, and every information may be obtained on application at the office of Company

Agents for both departments: For Moreton Bay, at Brisbane, R. Towns and Co.; Ipswich, A. Macalister. Maitland — Wolfe and Garrick. Newcastle — Bingle and Son. Goulburn—William Chatfield. Windsor—William Walker. Bathurst—James Stirling Home. Campbelltown—James Turner. Albury, J. C. Pierce. Kiama, William Marks. Yass—Rees Jones. For the Fire Department: At Gundagai—Joseph Chalder and Co. Pambula—Medical Referee, Richard Bligh, Esq.

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

OLD AGE PENSIONS, OTHERWISE CALLED DEFERRED ANNUITIES.

These OLD AGE PENSIONS are secured by the Government, being specially protected by an Act of Council, to the extent of £2 per week, and the pensions of married women are also specially secured as if they were unmarried. No creditors, or the process of any court can touch a pension granted by this society in terms of the Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 11.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, to the Australian Mutual Provident Society.
Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

EDUCATION IN LONDON.—Mrs. LEADBITTER receives into her family a limited number of Young Ladies, or of Children whose parents are abroad, to be instructed, with the assistance of the best masters, in all the usual branches of a superior and useful education.

Mrs. Leadbitter has been kindly permitted by Mr. Wills, the Secretary to the Board of National Education, Sydney, to refer to him for further particulars and for cards of terms.

No. 3, Lansdowne-place, Brunswick-square, London, June, 1856.

NAVIGATION OF THE MURRAY.—The undersigned are prepared to take charge of wool or other produce forwarded to Port Adelaide, either for sale or shipment, and to make liberal advancement on such produce shipped to their agents in London, Messrs. E. J. Wheeler and Co. F. CLARK and SONS, Adelaide.

MR. J. E. SMYTH, Practical Dentist, 19, O'Connell-street, supplies artificial (mineral) teeth of every natural shape and variety, from one to a complete set, on the most approved English and American systems. Teeth extracted with the latest improved instruments. Decayed teeth stopped with gold leaf and the best cement. Children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor, from 9 to 10 a.m.

VISITORS to ENGLAND can give their address and have their letters taken charge of at CAPPER'S Australian and New Zealand Rooms, Mitre Chambers, 157, Fenchurch-street, London. Colonial newspapers filed. Baggage cleared. Apartments and other residences secured. Subscription £1 per annum.

£4500 TO BE LENT, in various sums, on mortgage. E. BURTON, 41, Elizabeth-street.

SPRING VANS for REMOVALS.—Cash charge for pianofortes, furniture, &c., 5s. per hour, or by contract. M. R. HURFORD, pianoforte maker, tuner, selector, &c., 76, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

ADVANCES.—The undersigned will make liberal advances by way of Lien on Wool, Sheep, Cattle, or Stations, on the usual terms. SAMUEL D GORDON, Bridge-street.

NOTICE.—In consequence of a report that I intend to relinquish the drapery business lately carried on under the style of Waltham Rush and Co., I beg to state, the business will be continued on my own account. Mr. Wyatt having retired from the firm. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—To Holders of Wheat.—Messrs. BERKELMAN and BATE, having completed their contracts with the Chill Flour Company, are now prepared to receive wheat for grinding, in large quantities. For particulars apply at their Mills, 28, George-street North.

NOTICE.—M'MULLEN'S COACH MANUFACTORY. No. 35, Parramatta street.—MICHAEL M'MULLEN takes this opportunity of again thanking his patrons and the public for the numerous kindnesses received from them, and begs to remind them that he has removed to the above premises, where every branch in the coachmaking business is carried on. Painting and trimming being the "finishing" to every proper turn-out, he flatters himself that he is pretty well known in that particular branch of the trade to make it necessary for him to say anything on that subject. Suffice it to say, that articles going out of his manufactory shall be unrivalled for elegance and style, and promises that despatch, good work, and civility shall be his motto.

JET ORNAMENTS.—Clearing off, at reduced prices, the remainder of the choice stock of real Yorkshire jet bracelets, brooches, pins, chains, &c., &c., preparatory to imposing a fresh supply. G. D. HARRISON, bookseller, 569, George-street South.

500 GOLD MINIATURE BROOCHES and Lockets, all sizes, and of the most beautiful design, from 20s. to £5, just opened at the Jewellery Establishment, 100, Pitt-street, next the Theatre. Also, a large assortment of gold guard and albert chains, of the latest design, at considerably reduced prices; together with a choice selection of fine gold jewellery, from the latest fashion, the prices of which will be found cheaper than any other jewellery establishment in New South Wales, in consequence of leaving the premises. D. MITCHELL, watchmaker and jeweller, 100, Pitt-street, next the Theatre. N.B. The trade supplied on most reasonable terms.

DRAB, BEAVER, and SHELL HATS, for the Summer.—Now landing, from the Clyde and Sea King, 28 cases of drab beaver, shell, French, and ladies' riding hats of the best quality and latest fashions: also, a large supply of 1 and 1½ inch gold navy lace, gold oak leaf ditto, embroidered crowns, cannons, gold shoulder cord, livery bands, cockades, &c., &c. Every description of hats and caps made to order. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

OUTFITTING.—Families visiting Europe will save much time and trouble by selecting their outfits at Mrs. MAY'S Outfitting Warehouse, 34, Hunter-street, where every article required can be obtained at a moderate price. Estimates prepared, if required, and forwarded free, on addressing a line to Mrs. MAY, Sydney Baby Linen and Family Outfitting Warehouse, 34, Hunter-street, facing the HERALD Office.

ELEGANT FRENCH SCARF MANTLES!!!—Opened THIS DAY, one case of black and colours!!! Richly trimmed, decided bargains, at "La Ville de Paris," 195, George-street.

FRENCH MUSLIN Flounced Robes!!! Skirts made, 6 and 7 flounces!!! Just opened at "La Ville de Paris."

BAREGE FLOUNCED ROBES!!! 20 yards to the dress!!! Choice goods, just opened at "La Ville de Paris."

BROWN and DRAB Straw Hats!!! Rice Bonnets!!! and Worked Petticoats. Just opened at "La Ville de Paris."

FOR SALE by the undersigned
Taylor's porter
Ind and Coope's strong Romford ale
Marzetti's bottled ale and porter
Sherry wines
Champagne, various brands
Case brandy, pale cognac
Lowndes' old tom
Schweppe's soda water and lemonade
Wine and beer corks
Essence lemon
Fullwood's annatto
Sperm candles, star brand
Starch—Berger's and Orlando Jones' brands
Pickles, Whybrow's, pints and quarts
Bottled fruits
American hops
Negrohead tobacco, Barrett's
Manila cigars, No. 3, duty paid
Patent stone filters, 1 to 4 gallons
Hollowware
Wedge axes
Blasting powder
Sheet lead
Lead piping, half-inch
White lead, 28 and 56 lb. kegs
Boiled and raw oil, in 5-gallon drums
Turps, ditto
Navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
Tent duck, 27-inch
Canvas tents
Bagatelle boards
Cart and carriage wheels
Californian and Chilian flour
INVOICES of boots and shoes, moleskin trousers, doeskin and alpaca clothing, pilot jackets and trousers, 28 and 30-inch regattas, drill and linen coatings, waist-coatings, Nevill and Co.'s cotton hosiery assorted, Manilla hats, Louis Brami's hats and caps, black Paris hats, door mats, packing papers, glass lustres, wine and beer corks, French's gold watches, &c., &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
Counting-house, 213, George-street.

FOR SALE.—
Worthington and Robinson's Burton ale
Day and Payne's stout
Martell's brandy, pale and dark, in hogsheads
Demerara rum, in hogsheads
Booth's No. 1 cordial gin, in 1 and 2 dozen cases
Lowndes' old tom, ditto ditto
Hunt's single, double, and treble diamond port, in pipes and quarters
Sherry, in wood and case
Champagne
Hock, moselle, and sauterne
Cherry brandy
Hepple's champagne cider, in 1 dozen cases
Worthington and Robinson's celebrated Burton ale, in 4 dozen casks
Corks
Currants, in fine condition, French imperial plums in glass jars, bottled fruits, jams and jellies, chocolate, annatto, mustard, Burgess's essence of anchovies, sardines, lobster and salmon in tins, salad oil, castor oil, pickles, raspberry vinegar, isinglass, candied peels, maccaroni and vermicelli, York hams
Tartaric and citric acid, corrosive sublimate, hypo-sulph. soda
Hale's patent sperms, Price's Belmont sperms, Day and Martin's blacking, Everett's blacking, carraway and canary seed
Linseed oil, boiled and raw; turpentine, Noble and Hoare's varnish, white lead, red lead, black paint, mineral paint, glue
Eau de Cologne, lavender, Rimmel's perfumery, chamois skins, sponge, toys, dolls, &c., wool rugs, cocoa mats
Navy canvas, woolpacks, white felt and Paris hats
Grocer's paper, printing paper, type and ink
Steam engines, fire engine, sawing machine and lathe.
SMITH, CROFT, and CO.

EASTERN PREMIUM STOVES.—The true American baking stoves, for any sort of fuel. Also, chairs, in packages; tubs, in nests; buckets, and other American goods. Country storekeepers and others will find their orders promptly executed. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

CASES (Pianoforte) FOR SALE. — HURFORD'S Pianoforte Warehouse, 76, Castlereagh-st., near King-st.

TO CAPTAINS and SHIPOWNERS.—The undersigned has for SALE, New Zealand Pine Spars, from 30 to 50 feet, suitable for studding-sails, booms, topgallant masts, yards, &c. JOSIAH WEST, mast maker, Darling Harbour.

MANGLES! MANGLES!! MANGLES!!!—Tindall's patent imperial mangle, regulated by horizontal spring pressure, is admitted by all who have seen it to be the best and most effective in use in the colony. Apply to G. D. HARRISON, bookseller, 569, George-street South.

MUNTZ'S PATENT METAL.—Just received per "Vimiera," and for sale by the undersigned:
3 cases 16 oz. metal
5 " 18 "
5 " 20 "
2 " 24 "
1 cask 1 in. nails
1 " 1½ "
LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

FOR SALE, Vivian's Patent Sheathing Metal and Nails. SMITH, CROFT, and CO.

DUBLIN STOUT, by Messrs. Dunphy, now landing in pints and quarts. RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO.

COALS. COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals. Address J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

LONDON EMIGRATION and GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. HENRY CAPPER continues to transact every description of agency business connected with the colonies. Colonial land bought and sold. Emigrants selected for land purchasers. Colonial produce received and sold, and the proceeds transmitted punctually, or invested as advised. European newspapers supplied, and advertisements inserted therein. Address Mr. HENRY CAPPER, Australian and New Zealand Rooms, Mitre Chambers, 157, Fenchurch-street, London.

DEBENTURES, DEBENTURES, DEBENTURES bearing interest at the rate of 5, 7, 8, and 10 per cent. per annum, may be obtained on application to W. J. LENNON, stock and share broker, 25, Pitt-street North.

THE UNDERSIGNED are purchasers of Wool and other Colonial Produce, or will make advances on the same, consigned to their London house, Messrs. Watson, Tyrrell, and Lark, 29, Gresham-street. YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, 225, George-street.

GOLLAN, M'KENZIE, and CO. having established a Branch of their house in Melbourne, under the superintendence of Mr. M'KENZIE, are in a position to transact any intercolonial business, and to make cash advances on consignments of goods suitable for that market. Sydney, 28th October, 1856.

80, COLLINS-STREET, EAST MELBOURNE.—WADE and GOWAN, Commission Agents and Drapery Salesmen. Soft goods consigned to the above firm will be disposed of on the most advantageous terms, and highest prices procured. Account sales and remittances forwarded promptly. All enquiries respecting this market punctually attended to. JAMES WADE, of the above firm, Auctioneer, Drapery sales held every Tuesday and Friday. - Auction Mart, 80, Collins-street East.

A MOST astonishing Cure of a Bad Breast by HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Holt, of Adelaide, was for a long time afflicted with a bad breast; everything medical aid could do to cure her was unavailing; indeed, it became much worse, and the family surgeon finally suggested that the only hope of saving her life consisted in having the breast cut off. She determined to wait a short time to consider, and a sister of the sufferer who called in brought a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which she insisted on using sub rosa at first; this was continued for a few days, which improved her so much that she was induced to continue them, and at the expiration of six weeks, her breast was completely cured, and has remained well ever since. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 9d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers.—Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed, 19, Bridge-street.

W. LAYTON, Wine and Spirit Merchant and Importer, Exchange Corner, Pitt and Bridge streets.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist; Established in Sydney 1842. ☞ Removed to 183, the next door to his late Surgery, George-street North, near the EMPIRE Office, where he may be consulted at all hours.

M. VAGNOUX, Surgeon Dentist (from Paris), No. 3, King-street East.

MORETON BAY.—HENRY MAURICE and CO. Auctioneers, Commission Agents, and Produce Brokers, Queen-street, North Brisbane, Moreton Bay.

MARSHALL and BUIST, Tuners, Repairers, Valuers, &c., of Pianos. 200, George-street, opposite EMPIRE Office.

MR. NOBLE, Portrait Painter, Cavendish House, 246, George-street, and Raper's Cottage, Strawberry Hills.

PARRAMATTA. — Dr. STORER (late with Dr. Gwynne). Advice daily. Address Elder House, near Post Office.

REMOVAL.—J. G. RENATEAU'S Office, to 6, Prince-street and Fort-street, opposite Windmill-street. All orders and communications under cover left with F. Smith, auctioneer, will be promptly attended.

ICE.—The Ice House will be open during the Summer every morning between 6 and 8 o'clock.
Ice will be supplied at the Ice House at 2½d. per lb. for quantities of 100 lbs. weight and upwards; 3d. for quantities under 100 lbs.; and will be delivered from the cart at houses in town for 3½d. and 4d. per lb., according to quantity, and in the suburbs at 4d. and 5d. according to distance.
At the Café all day till 12 o'clock at night.
All orders for the cart to be sent to Mr. POEHLMANN, Café, George-street, will be punctually attended to.
Refrigerators of all sizes on hand.

MRS. READING begs to inform the Ladies of Sydney that she is now prepared to give Lessons in Raised Wool-work—some beautiful specimens of which can be seen at Berlin House, as well as a new and choice assortment of patterns, materials and trimmings for every description of fancy work. Berlin House, 254, George-street.

JUST OPENED, a case of very superior Straw Bonnets, in dunstable, rice, tuscan, and fancy plait. To be had trimmed in the newest style at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

LADIES' and Children's White Cotton Hose, in all sizes and good qualities, at 254, George-street.

PARASOLS, in watered silk, moire antique, and plain colours, at Berlin House, 254, George-street.

HORROCKS' LONG CLOTH, a large importation, to be sold cheap. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-st.

WHITE Terry Velvet Counterpanes, all sizes, exhibiting THIS DAY. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

DRAB and BROWN STRAW HATS, THIS DAY exhibited at WALTHAM RUSH'S, 88, Pitt-street.

INDIA LONG CLOTHS.—An importation THIS DAY of two thousand pieces. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-st.

GLACE SILK MANTLES.—THIS DAY exhibiting at WALTHAM RUSH'S, a large importation of the most beautiful designs, so fashionable in Paris. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

STRAW and SILK BONNETS.—THIS DAY exhibiting at WALTHAM RUSH'S, a large importation of the most beautiful shapes, so fashionable in London. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, 20, 22, and 24 guage; Muntz's patent yellow metal, 20 to 26 oz. On SALE by CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

5,000—FIVE THOUSAND bags finest Pacific Mill California Flour, in 50 lb. bags, of extra quality, and especially suited to families, at HANKS and LLOYD'S.

LIVERPOOL SOAP, of different qualities, ON SALE Apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 176, George-street

FOR SALE.—Three-Bushel Bags
York hams, Irish pork
Oatmeal, in barrels
Soda ash, Tennant's, 52 per cent.
Whiting, small packages
Dairy salt, 1 cwt. bags
Sheet and crown glass.
JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

HAY RAKES, FORKS, Scythes, and Scythe Stones
Perforated and sheet zinc
Galvanised clout nails
Ditto boat nails and spikes
Wrought and patent nails of every description
Cart and gig springs
Cast and shear steel
Hoop iron, ½, 1, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2½, and 2¾ inch
Manilla rope, assorted, ¾ to 4 inch
Every description of ironmongery, suitable for country stores.
JOHN KEEP, Barrack-street.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS.—ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned, 2000 sugar-cured hams, at 6½d. per pound, by the ham.
Flour, Flour, Flour.—1000 bags fine flour, 50 lbs. each at 10s. per bag.
LEWIS LIPMAN, 95, Philip-street; JOHN JACOBS, 247, Pitt-street South.

A SINGLE CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE (Napier's) is for SALE at the HERALD Office. It is in good order, and fit for work forthwith, either by steam or flywheel.

DIM'S XXX Mild, and XX East India Pale Ale. These Ales are brewed with extreme care for export, and are warranted a pure and unadulterated extract of malt and hops, and have attained the highest character in other colonial markets. Further shipments of these Ales, ex Armin, and Berwick Wells, are now landing, and for SALE at the stores of FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 3 Wynyard-street, sole agents for New South Wales.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—Liverpool Salt, coarse and fine; rock ditto; St. Ube's ditto.
WILLIAM JOLLY, Circular Quay.

40,000 BANGOR SLATES, remarkably cheap. GOODLET and CO., near Phœnix Wharf.

BALTIC RED DEALS, solid and cut to 2, 1¾, 1½, 1 and ½ inch. GOODLET and CO., foot of Erskine-street.

1,000 DOORS, Glass Doors and Glazed Sashes, cheap. Victoria Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-street.

WEATHERBOARDS, Lining, Scantling, Battens, Shingles, and Flooring, cheap. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills.

20,000 Feet G. and T. Pitch Pine, also Clear Pine, very cheap. Victoria Saw Mills.

KAURIE SPARS, Planks, and Boards, 1½, 1, ¾, and ½ inch. Victoria Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-street.

BROAD PINE BOARDS, various thicknesses, on hand and cut to order; weatherboards, scantling, joists, galvanised tiles, ridging, &c., &c., very cheap. GOODLET and CO., near old Hunter River Wharf.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.—Morewood and Rogers' galvanized iron tiles, 24 and 26 gauge
Corrugated galvanized iron, 22 and 24 gauge
Hoop iron, ¾ to 1½ inch, white lead in 28-lb. kegs
Refined saltpetre, in 1 cwt. barrels; bluestone
London glue, boiled and raw oil in drums, red lead
Demerara rum, 30 o.p., sherry in 3 dozen cases
Pale ale in butts, brandy in hogsheads and quarters
Evans' ale and porter in 4-dozen casks, champagne
Whisky in quarter-casks, Prettyjohn's cider in 3-dozen casks
Boots and shoes, wellingtons, bluchers, watertights, and napoleons
Matches, D.C.F., in large boxes; tobacco pipes
Wing's files, saws, horse and hurdle nails, blister steel
Stockholm pitch and tar, rosin, dry colours, sulphur
Europe rope, 2½ to 4 inch; log-lines, marline and house line
Woolpacks, sash-lines, frying-pans, grain tin
Borrodaile's sheathing felt, chains, marline-spikes
Doeskins, black and scarlet cloth, vestings, laces
Christy's and Townend's Paris and felt hats, black and drab
Printing and wrapping papers, candlewick, tinfoil
Salad oils, table vinegar, sauces, and capers
Batty's bottled fruits, ginger, annatto, nuts
Pianos, plated ware, jewellery, gilt mouldings, &c.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

HARDWOOD, HARDWOOD, HARDWOOD.—The undersigned begs to inform his friends and customers that (having a large stock of material on hand) he is enabled to guarantee, without reference to dimensions, Hardwood, Laths, Shingles, Palings, Posts and Rails, &c., in any quantities; and if desired, will bind himself to supply within a given time. JOHN BROWN, timber wharf, Market Wharf.

FORD, THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., Late David Jones and Co., George and Barrack streets, Have just opened
A beautiful assortment of Honiton laces
Bridal squares
Muslin and lace mantles, &c.

LONDON MADE WATCHES.—LORKING and CO. solicit the attention of purchasers to their late importation of English Lever Watches, manufactured expressly to their order by the most celebrated makers in London. Their Silver Levers at £7 7s., warranted to give satisfaction.

TO FARMERS AND SETTLERS. Ransome and Sims' and Howard's celebrated wrought iron ploughs, with or without wheels, for 2, 3, and 4 horses
Ransome's iron harrows, zigzag and square
Foster's long strapped spades and shovels
Breaking-up, chipping, grubbing, and garden hoes
Wood wedges and maul rings
Hay and garden rakes, pitchforks
Bullock chains and bows, hobbles
Bullock, horse, and sheep bells
Horse and plough traces, backbands, and hames
Scythes, sickles, hay and chaff knives
Sorby's and Wilkinson's sheep shears
Rag and scythe stones, woolpacks
3-bushel bags, saddle, seaming twine.
E. C. WEEKES and CO., ironmongers, 241, George-street.

THE CHOICEST growths of Colonial Wine, in bulk and bottle. WATSON and COMBES, Royal Hotel Cellars.

MAIZE THRASHERS, to thrash from 200 to 700 bushels a day. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-st.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in the town of Mudgee, a first-rate general Store, with a well assorted stock. To a really good business man, this is an opportunity which seldoms offers. For particulars, apply to JOHN WATKINS, Margaret-street.

COALS, CHARCOAL, and CUT FIREWOOD, cheapest in town. T. H. GREEN, Pacific Wharf, Druitt-street.

FURNITURE, Shop Fronts, Fixtures, &c., French polished in the best style. G. WOOD, 104, Castlereagh-street.

TIMBER YARD, CIRCULAY QUAY.—70,000 feet 1 in. 1¼ pitch and Baltic flooring
50,000 ditto Baltic red deals, 7, 9, and 11 x 3
30,000 ditto clear pine shelving, lining, and weatherboards
200,000 shingles, palings, joists, and scantling
500 doors and sashes, &c., &c.
W. H. BOLFE, Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

AUSTRALIAN WINES for SALE. J. E. BLAKE, 14, Macquarie-place.

LIME.—Best kiln-burnt screened Lime, at 1s. 9d. per bushel. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

FIREWOOD.—Cut Firewood in short billets, at 20s. per ton. E. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

ELIGIBLE OPENING for Parties in Business.—TO BE SOLD, by private contract, the Stock-in-Trade of the late Mr. Patrick Hurley, storekeeper, in Burrowa. The stock is all in excellent condition, and comprises everything requisite for carrying on a country store.
To be LET, at same time, for a term of years, the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Hurley. These, which are very commodious, were built by the late proprietor for his own trade, and consist of a newly-erected large store, and attached cottage, detached kitchen, stabling, coach-house, extensive and enclosed yard, and garden.
The above affords a most eligible opening for any one wishing to embark in the country store trade. It is the oldest established place of business in Burrowa, which forms the centre of a large and thriving district, and any active business person could not fail in realising a handsome competence.
Terms will be liberal to an approved applicant; and further particulars can be ascertained on early application to G. C. ALLMAN, Esq., Yass; or to JOHN HURLEY, Esq., Binalong.
30th October, 1856.

LONG CREDIT.—Splendid allotments of great depth near St. Peter's Church, Cook's River road, FOR SALE, on very moderate terms and long credit. Also, several sums from £500 upwards, to lend, on any good security. Apply to J. R. ROE, surveyor and land agent, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

VALUABLE FARMS in the County of Camden.—Preliminary Notice.—The Estate of Greenlands (the property of Thomas Mitchell, Esq.), adjoining the Parkhall Estate, near Menangle, is now being subdivided into farms, to be sold either by private contract, or by auction upon an early day, to be named as soon as the plans and lithographs of the property are completed.
Persons desirous of securing really good well-watered farms near the metropolis, must make immediate application to Mr. MITCHELL, Park Hall, near Appin; or, to Mr. REUSS, now engaged in the survey of the estate. For direction to the property apply to Mr. ARMSTRONG, storekeeper, Appin.

TO CAPITALISTS.—SPLENDID NEW ZEALAND INVESTMENT.—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the Island of Pourat, in the Auckland district, about 20 miles from the town, and 15 miles from the Coromandel gold-fields, and containing, by survey 4277 acres, of which there are about 500 acres of wood, in detached clumps, consisting of kauri and other timber adapted for fencing and building purposes. The property has been very considerably improved, and grasses of different kinds introduced; and with it will be sold about 480 sheep, 20 head of cattle, a 10-ton cutter and boats, a quantity of pigs, goats, and other live stock. For full particulars, apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street

THE MANSION and GROUNDS of the Honorable C. D. Riddell, Esq., Darlinghurst.—Mr. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to offer for sale by private contract, the above splendid and valuable property. The house, which is most substantially and expensively built of stone, contains—on the basement floor: large kitchen, laundry, pantry, store room, large wine cellar, and other offices. On the ground floor: an extensive entrance hall, large drawing and dining rooms, library, school room, butler's pantry, store room, large bed rooms; above which, are other bed rooms, servants' apartments, &c. There is a large paved yard, with extensive coach-house and stabling, coachman's room, large sheds, offices, &c.
The garden and grounds are tastefully laid out and plentifully stocked, and the situation and view most delightful.
There is an abundant supply of excellent water for all purposes.
As persons who contemplate purchasing will be provided with cards to view, Mr. Salamon deems it unnecessary to attempt to eulogise a property of this description, which has only to be visited to be duly appreciated.
The terms, &c., can be ascertained on application at Mr. SALAMON'S Office, Wynyard-street.

225 ACRES and 2 ROODS of very fine Land for SALE by Private Contract, at Macquarie Dale, near the town of Appin.—To persons of moderate capital this land offers a first rate opportunity; it is allowed to be the best block of land in this part of Cumberland. 150 acres are cleared and nearly stumped, 60 of which are substantially fenced and under cultivation, the whole with a frontage to a good road 50 links wide. Lots of fine timber for building and fencing, and bounded on the south line by a fine creek of fresh water. Parties on the look-out for such a property would do well to inspect the land, and view the wheat growing on the land, which would be a guarantee for the quality of the land, particularly in a season such as will test the best land in this part of the colony.
The Government are taking immediate steps to carry the railroad to Campbelltown, which will be completed in a few months, and much enhance the value of this property.
The proprietor is induced to sell this valuable property in consequence of his wishing to join a portion of his family now residing in the Albury country. Title first rate, and terms liberal.
Application to the undersigned, on the Macquarie Dale Estate, near Appin. PATRICK FENNELL

SPLENDID FATTENING STATIONS, LIVERPOOL PLAINS.—For SALE, those celebrated saltbush and myall stations WALGETT, WALMA, and MILREA, on the Lower Namoi and Barwan Rivers, without stock. Apply to MORT and CO.

Sale by Auction of part of the Eagle Farm Estate, Moreton Bay.

TO THE HEIRS, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns of NEIL CAMPBELL, formerly of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and since of Calcutta, Surgeon, deceased.—Take notice that I shall, on the sixth day of November next, under the powers given to me by an indenture of mortgage, dated the nineteenth day of June, 1846, made between the said Neil Campbell on the one part, and myself of the other part, cause to be sold by public auction, by Messrs. BOWDEN and THRELKELD, at their Auction Mart, in Sydney, a parcel of Land containing 126 acres 2 roods and 30 perches, more or less, situate in the county of Stanley, and parish of Toombul, in the said colony; allotment No. 6 of portion No. 9, bounded by a line drawn in prolongation of the northern boundary of allotment No. 5 of portion No. 9, proceeding from the north-east corner of the said allotment No. 5 easterly 20 chains and 80 links, thence at right angles southward 56 chains and 20 links to the River Brisbane; again from the north-east corner of allotment No. 5 aforesaid at right angles with the first line southward 68 chains 62 links to the Brisbane River, and thence by that river easterly to the southern extremity of the eastern boundary line as before described, reserving the proposed road to the Brisbane River 1 chain wide, passing through the land in a westerly direction, the area of which has been deducted: unless the sum of fifty pounds, and interest due thereon, be previously paid to me.
Dated this 22nd day of September, 1856.
WM. BOWMAN, Richmond.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street—Regular Sale Days, Tuesdays and Fridays; General Sale Day for carriages, gigs, &c., the first Monday in each month. All parties sending Horses or other Stock, Carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder

Milch Cow.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER are instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pit

Clothing, Boots, Jewellery, Toys, &c.

THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases men's and boys' clothing
1 trunk wellington boots
English and Geneva gold and silver watches and other jewellery
Toys, workboxes, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

MESSRS. GROSE and AGNEW will sell by auction, at their Horse Bazaar, No. 19, York-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
1 box-cart, suitable for Diggings
1 bay horse, cart and harness complete; on trial
1 chesnut horse, good in any harness or saddle
1 bay gig horse, good also in saddle
1 black mare, very fast in harness; together with sundry other horses, carts, harness, and saddles, &c., &c.

Team Horses.

MESSRS. GROSE and AGNEW have received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at their Horse Bazaar, No. 19, York-street,
1 very powerful black gelding, "Admiral," 17 hands high, 7 years old, well recommended, and has worked for the last three years shafter on the Southern road.

Berry's Shoalhaven Mares.
To Buyers for the New Zealand Markets.

BURT, HASSALL, and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on FRIDAY next, the 7th November, at 2 o'clock,
20 very splendid mares, from the noted stud of Alexander Berry, Shoalhaven; they are unbroken, and will be found on inspection to be in splendid condition, and equal to former lots from the same stud.

To Shipowners, Shipchandlers, Patent Slip and Dock Proprietors, and others.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
PB, in diamond—
80 iron cans composition for ships' bottoms
6 casks, containing 123 cans white and black composition
8 barrels Stockholm tar
23 ditto pitch
2 tons spunyarn,
And a large quantity of patent New Zealand rope of assorted sizes.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Grocers, and others.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A large quantity of ullmen's stores
Wines, spirits, and beers.
Full particulars of which will appear in a future issue.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Important to the Furniture Traders, Country Buyers, Parties Furnishing, and others.
100 Packages, now landing, ex Ellenborough.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to submit for sale by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, on an early day—say within fourteen days,
One of the most useful, substantial, and elegant assortments of English-made furniture ever offered at one time for public sale.
Full particulars will appear in a few days—naming the day of sale, and when catalogues can be procured.
N.B.—Large cases, measuring one ton, now for sale.

Two First-class Sailing Boats.
For Unreserved Sale.
To Members of the Mosquito Yacht Club, Amateurs, and others.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the City Commissioners' Wharf, Erskine-street, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The yacht Irene, 13 feet on the keel, with sails complete, about 1½ tons of ballast. In first-rate order; rigging nearly new. Also,
A cutter-built copper-fastened sailing boat, 16 feet in all, new sails, and every requisite.
N.B.—The above can be inspected on application to the wharfinger, at the City Commissioners' Wharf, Erskine-street.
Terms, cash.

Afternoon Sale of Drapery Goods, at 2 o'clock.
Unreserved Sale of Choice Drapery Goods, in course of landing, ex Ellenborough.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, FRIDAY, 7th November, at 2 o'clock precisely,
8 in diamond—80 to 122,
Forty-four packages, comprising
Gauze shawls and shawl scarfs, barege and tissue
Glace silks, checks, plain, black, and coloured ditto
Bonnet ribbons, garnitures
Fancy silk handkerchiefs, fancy silk scarfs
Applique lace mantles, extra rich fringe
Black silk and coloured mantles
Silk and cotton dresses
Drawn silk glace bonnets
Plain and fancy straw ditto
Ladies' white skirts, children's dresses
Jaconet and organdi dresses
Cashmere and balzarine dresses
Flounced barege robes
White muslin ditto
Worked muslin curtains, cambric handkerchiefs
10-4, 11-4, 12-4, white counterpanes
36-inch longcloths
80 and 90 inch sheeting
Book muslins
Damask table linen
Coloured cotton table covers
Silk and lisle thread gloves.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Sawkins and Grenfell.
By Order of the Official Assignee in the Estate.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from Adam Wilson, Esq., official assignee in the estate of Sawkins and Grenfell, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
All the assets in the above estate, including
Office furniture
Groceries
Trucks
Scales and weights
Coal bags and coal screens
Battens
Partitions, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Estate of the late Mr. Dupres, tailor, O'Connell-street.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The goods and effects in the estate of the late Mr. Dupres, O'Connell-street, comprising
Cloths
Doeskins
Tweeds
Vestings
Dressing gowns
Trimmings
Furniture
Baths
Ladders
Watch
Ring, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers.
To Storekeepers and others.

Belmont Candles, Liverpool Soap, Sundries, Oilmen's Stores.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the Importers, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
80 boxes Liverpool soap
100 boxes Price's No. 1 belmont candles
40 cases sardines
50 cases bottled fruits
30 cases Whybrow's pint pickles
20 cases Batty's pint pickles
2 bales candlewick.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Harold S. Smith and Co.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee in the Estate.
Bottled Beer
Tea, Cigars
Barrett's Twist, out of bond
Sundries.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been directed by F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee in the insolvent estate of H. S. Smith and Co., to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods, forming a portion of the assets of the above estate, viz.,
43 casks and cases Bryant and Davis', and Marsh'll's bott'led ale
Casks bottled porter
Half-chests green tea
Half-tierces Re rett's twist tobacco, out of bond
Quarter-tierces ditto ditto, ditto
Cigars
Room papers
Fancy clocks
Slates
Pistols, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Grocers, Shippers, Wine Merchants, Country Storekeepers, &c.

RICHARD PEEK has been favoured with with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 214, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
485 packages ullmen's stores, now landing ex Helen, Ellenborough, and Douglass, from the celebrated houses, of Hill and Ledger, Charles Heaton and Co., G. Whybrow and Co., and others, consisting of
Pint and quart pickles
Bottled fruits
1-lb. jams
Worcester and other sauces
Vinegar
Salad oil
Capers
Preserved milk and vegetables
Soup and bouilli, &c. Also,
200 chests hysonskin tea.
At 12 o'clock,
20 puncheons W.I. rum
100 cases pale brandy
120 ditto old tom
60 ditto pale sherry
50 ditto golden ditto
140 ditto fine old port
30 ditto hock, very fine
20 ditto champagne
40 ditto cyder
30 ditto perry
110 cases ale
120 cases stout.
Terms at sale.

Attractive Sale of Choice New Summer Clothing.
THURSDAY, November 6th.
Gentlemen's superior Clothing, Printed Corahs
White, Regatta, and other Shirts
Black Felt Hats, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, THIS DAY, Thursday, November 6th, at 10 o'clock precisely without reserve,
Several packages of choice summer goods, ex Woolloomooloo, Dunbar, and Vocalist, including
White shirts, washed and boxed
Regatta ditto ditto
Scotch twill ditto
Blue serge ditto
Black beaufort ties
Fancy coloured ditto
Merino and cotton pants
Ditto ditto drawers
Panama and Leghorn hats
Felt hats
Cotton and India-rubber braces
Boys' ditto ditto
Waterproof clothing
Mixed alpaca coats
Black ditto ditto
Ditto summer cloth ditto
White and brown drill ditto
Mole trousers B. G.
Boys' ditto ditto
Fancy doe and tweed ditto
Boys' ditto ditto
Drab woollen cord ditto
Black satin vests
Rich figured silk ditto
Black cloth ditto
White drill ditto
Brown ditto ditto
Cashmerette coats
Venetian ditto ditto
Mens' and boys' cotton cord trousers
Coloured Silesias and rolled jaconets
Black superfine cloth
Ditto ditto summer cloth
Black and fancy doeskins
Fancy tweeds, &c., &c.
The sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

On account of whom it may concern.
Patna Rice
Oats.
THIS MORNING, quarter to 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W D. AN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at quarter to 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 6th November,
472 bags Patna rice
800 bags oats, 3½ bushels.
Terms, cash.

North Wilts Cheese.
THIS DAY, Thursday, 6th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, 6th November, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases prime North Wilts cheese, very slightly damaged.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ornella, from Glasgow.
Baird's Ale
Duckworth's ditto.
THIS DAY (Thursday), 6th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, 6th November, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Anchor in diamond—
50 casks, each 4 dozen, Baird's ale
R and A, with B under—
35 cases ditto, Duckworth's ditto.
Terms, cash.

Byass' Bottled Ale and Porter.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex March ness of Londonderry.
More or less damaged.
THIS DAY, (Thursday), 6th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY (Thursday), 6th November, at half-past 10 o'clock.
M and H in diamond, with A under—
14 casks, each 4 dozen, Byass' bottled ale
M and H in diamond, with P under—
9 ditto ditto ditto ditto porter.
More or less damaged by sea water
Terms, cash.

To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and Others.
Jams
West India Pickles
Bottled Fruits
Fresh Salmon
Sardines
Flavoured Vinegars, &c.
THURSDAY, 6th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the Importers, to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 6th November, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of ullmen's stores, &c., just landed, consisting of—
25 cases assorted jams
120 cases ditto bottled fruits
55 ditto mixed pickles
10 ditto West India ditto
10 ditto assorted sauces
3 ditto pint olives
5 ditto flavoured vinegars
8 ditto white vinegar
3 ditto West India sauces
3 ditto soluble chocolate
20 casks brown vinegar
47 cases salmon
20 ditto lobsters
25 cases pint salad oils
15 boxes Coleman's blue
100 boxes colonial soap
100 ditto super mould candles
12 cases Leecher's starch
30 casks fresh filberts
7 tierces prime Yorkshire hams
17 bundles ditto Lancashire bacon
130 boxes Burns' cutty pipes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important to Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.
Bostock's Boots and Shoes.
Ex Woolloomooloo.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 7th November, at half-past 10 o'clock,
67 packages Bostock's boots and shoes, just landed, ex Woolloomooloo, consisting of
Ladies' cashmere boots, elastic sides, military heels
Ditto ditto ditto, dito ditto, B B.
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto adelaide pumps
Ditto French prunella boots, B. B.
Ditto coloured cashmere boots, adelaide pumps
Ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto tipped and vamped
Ditto ditto ditto, cordovan goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto, tipped and vamped
Ditto kid boots, patent calf goloshed
Ditto patent calf shoes, pumps
Ditto ditto ditto ditto walts, T. P. H.
Ditto enamelled seal shoes, elastic fronts
Ditto black and bronze kid shoes, operas
Ditto berlin and venetian morning slippers
Gents' patent calf dress wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto short ditto ditto
Ditto enamelled wellington boots
Ditto calf wellingtons French fronts
Ditto ditto prince george boots
Ditto ditto oxonian shoes
Ditto enamelled shoes, elastic fronts
Ditto calf wellingtons, bradded
Ditto ditto cossacks, walking substance
Ditto ditto calf, copper bradded
Girls' cashmere boots, elastic sides, 10 to 13
Ditto coloured ditto ditto ditto, 6 to 9, and 10 to 13
Ditto adelaide summer cloth boots
Ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed
Ditto patent calf strap shoes, 2 to 5, 6 to 9, and 10 to 13
Ditto cordovan shoes, pumps and welts
Ditto ditto boots, to lace and button
Men's grey napoleons and watertights
Ditto strong bluchers, hob-nailed
Ditto ditto army bluchers.
LEATHER, at 2 o'clock.
English wax kip welts
V. D. L. kangaroo skins
Colonial calfskins and basils
Calf wellington fronts.
Terms at sale.

To Parties in want of really good new Milch Cows.

LONG and HARDING will sell by auction, at the Haymarket Cattle Yards, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 7th November, 1856, at 12 o'clock,
Six first-rate quiet cows, with calves, from the Homebush dairy.

THURSDAY'S General Horse Sale.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty head of the finest draught horses ever yet offered for sale in Sydney. They are all thoroughly broken in, and will be subject to any fair trial before payment.
Saddle horses, &c., &c.
One light omnibus, suitable for a pair of horses
Two chaise carts
One new gig
Two box drays
One town dray
Saddles, bridles, harness, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 6th November, 1856.
To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, Dealers, and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, on the Premises, 130, Elizabeth-street South, next the Cricketers' Arms, at 11 o'clock,
The following superior household furniture, consisting of
Sofas, tables
Horsehair chairs
Cheffoniers
Engravings and oil paintings
Pier glasses, clocks
Brussels carpets
Bedsteads, chests of drawers
Toilet glasses, washstands
Ditto tables, fenders and fireirons
Clocks, chimney ornaments
Kitchen tables, dressers
Boilers, &c., &c.
With other articles too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee in the Insolvent Estate of George Townshend, of the Upper Paterson.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining assets (if any) in the insolvent estate of George Townshend, of the Upper Paterson.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 7th November.
To Furniture Dealers and others.
Invoice of Superior British Plate
Tray Glasses
Rosewood Chimney Glasses
Box and Tray Glasses, all sizes
British Plate Dressers, all sizes.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of British plate glasses, as under,
Box glasses 24 x 12
22 x 16
20 x 16
16 x 12
12 dozen knives and forks
Moulded tray glasses 18 x 14
17 x 13
16 x 12
14 x 10
Box glasses 18 x 14
17 x 13
16 x 12
Plain tray glasses 14 x 10
British plate dressers 6 x 4
7 x 5
8 x 6
9 x 7
12 dozen knives and forks
Box glasses 14 x 10
12 x 9
Plain tray glasses 10 x 6
14 x 12
12 x 9
Best rosewood chimney glasses 30 x 18
22 x 16
24 x 14
22 x 12
Terms, cash.

Wines and Spirits
Draught and Bottled Beer
Cider, Cordials, &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
A choice assortment of the above.
Particulars in to-morrow's issue.

Allsopp's Ale.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Shippers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock,
160 hogsheads Allsopp's ale,
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Opening Sale of the Season.
Summer Goods.
108 Trunks and Packages Boots and Shoes.
From the celebrated house of James Davies and Sons.
Ex Vimeira.
MONDAY, November 10th.
To the Trade and Boot and Shoe Buyers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from Messrs. Lamb, Spry, and Co. to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above date, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The above shipment of choice and seasonable goods, consisting of
Gents' best patent calf wellington boots
Ditto ditto enamelled ditto ditto
Ditto ditto light calf ditto ditto, bevels
Ditto ditto stout ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto patent princes boots
Ditto light calf ditto
Ditto stout ditto ditto bradded
Ditto best patent calf boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto light ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto memel boots, calf goloshed, elastic sides
Ditto ditto kid top ditto, patent calf goloshed, elastic sides
Ditto balmoral boots, calf goloshed
Ditto shooting ditto, brass bradded
Men's best watertights, rough bradded
Ditto light calf cossacks, high backs
Ditto stout ditto ditto, brass bradded
Ditto ditto kip ditto, bradded and rough bradded
Boys' light calf cossacks, 10-4
Ditto stout kip ditto ditto
Women's calf boots, elastic sides, bradded
Ditto ditto ditto to lace
Girls' ditto ditto ditto, 10-2
Ladies' black and coloured moire antique boots to lace, patent fronts (very fashionable)
Ditto cashmere boots elastic sides, to lace
Ditto coloured ditto ditto ditto
Ditto kid top ditto, patent fronts
Girls' and children's cashmere boots, elastic sides, 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto to lace and button, ditto
Girls' coloured ditto, elastic sides, 10-13
Ditto and children's best patent calf shoes
Ditto ditto straps, 2-9, 10-13
Girls' cordovan boots, welts top, pierce heels, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto grown ditto ditto
Ladies' carpet, roan, and venetian slippers
Gents carpet, buff, and black and coloured roan ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
P.S. The goods being now all landed, the sale will positively take place on the day advertised.

Preliminary Notice.
Important and Extensive Sale of splendid China Goods, consisting of Rich China Silks, Satins, Lacquered Ware, China Ware, &c.

FRITH and PAYTEN have been favoured by the importers, Messrs. Moses and Sons, with instructions to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An extensive and valuable consignment of china goods, of which the following are some of the leading items:—
SILKS AND SATINS.
Rich crape, silk and other shawls; pongee, nankin, and fancy silk handkerchiefs; plain, fancy, and figured black satin and silk handkerchiefs; black and fancy satins and silks, with a large assortment of other silk and satin goods. Also
2 (two) only very elegant figured Pekin crape shawls of surpassing richness and beauty.
LACQUERED WARE.
consisting of work tables and boxes, cabinets, card boxes, screens, chess boards, and sundries.
IVORY WARE.
Chessmen in great variety, baskets, vases, fans, netting cases, &c., &c.
CHINA WARE.
Superb china vases, toilet sets, and ornaments.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Fans, screens, rice paper paintings, blinds, hats, rattan chairs, sieves, matting, preserved ginger and comquats, soy, &c., &c.
A more minute list of particulars will be submitted in a future advertisement.
The auctioneers have much pleasure in directing the attention of the trade, country buyers, and parties about proceeding to Europe, to the opportunity afforded by the above important sale of supplying themselves with commodities so much in requisition both here and by our friends in England.

AUSTRALIAN HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt-street, Sydney.—WATT and PEARSON hold regular Sales by auction every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock. Gigs, phaetons, horses, &c., always on hire. Horses, &c., bought and sold on commission. Livery and bait at as cheap rates as any other yard in Sydney.

Panama Hats—Broad and Narrow Brims.
To Hatters, Outfitters, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
1 saron Panama hats, narrow brims
1 ditto ditto ditto, broad ditto.
Terms at sale.

Silk Hosiery.
To Silk Mercers, Hosiers, Haberdashers, and others.
THIS DAY, the 6th, and FRIDAY the 7th November instant.
Commencing each day, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pit-street,
2 cases of silk hosiery, consisting of the following—
China silk hose
Pearl ditto ditto
Ingrain ditto ditto
Pearl ditto ditto, lace ankles
Ditto ditto ditto, cotton tops, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Underclothing
Children's ditto.
To Outfitters, Milliners, Drapers, and others.
THIS DAY, the 6th, and FRIDAY, the 7th November instant,
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Four trunks of the above goods, just landed from the "Woolloomooloo," consisting of
Ladies chemises, new shapes
Ditto night gowns
Ditto drawers
Maids' and girls' underclothing
Boys' fancy dresses
Infants' braided cloaks
Ditto ditto pelisses
French cashmere cloaks
Girls' print and muslin dresses
With a variety of infants' underclothing.
Terms at sale

72 Packages of Summer Goods.
Now landing, ex Woolloomooloo, and Ellenborough.
THIS DAY and FRIDAY, the 6th and 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
72 packages of summer goods, now landing, ex Woolloomooloo, and Ellenborough, consisting of
Light ground prints
Hoyle's plates
Printed muslins
Barèges
Bonnet ribbons
Rice, straw, and chip bonnets
Girls' leghorn hats
Ditto brown straw ditto
Lined parasols
French delaines
Swiss curtains
Sewed muslins
Fancy silks
Dimities
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Hackabacks
Rolled shirtings
Horrocks' shirtings
Grey sheetings, &c., &c., &c.
Black cloths
Blue ditto
Rifle ditto
Fancy does
White drills
Brown ditto
Light fancy ditto
Ditto ditto does
French twills
White moleskins
Drab and millers' ditto
Silk serges
Alpacas
Boys' and youths' clothing
Ditto ditto blouses
Men's holland ditto
Duck frocks
Ditto trousers
White shirts
Regatta ditto
Boys' and youths' white ditto
Scotch twill shirts
Lined and backed ditto
Fine serge shirts, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

China Goods.
Monster Sale of China Silks, Crape Shawls, Pongees, Aprons, Ivory Ware, &c., &c.
To Silk Mercers, Warehousemen, Inland Buyers, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, Drapers, Outfitters, and others.
THIS DAY, the 6th, and FRIDAY, the 7th instant,
Commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Thacker and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 68, Pitt-street, on the above days,
The whole of their recent importations from the Chinese market, consisting of the most valuable goods ever offered to the Sydney public
Those persons wishing to send valuable presents to their friends at home will now have an opportunity which will not be offered again for some time to come.
SHAWLS.
Rich embroidered crape shawls
Ditto ditto massive fringes
Ditto ditto coloured embroidered
Ditto ditto magnificent designs
Ditto ditto plain centres
Rich levantine ditto
Embroidered crape scarfs
Ditto handkerchiefs
Ditto aprons.
SILKS.
Washing silks
Rich damasks, &c., in all colours
Ditto ditto camlets
Fancy satins
Rich black ditto
Black levantines.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Crimson pongees, figured and plain
White pongees, ditto ditto
Satin handkerchiefs, coloured borders
Fancy check satin ditto
Black and coloured pongees
Ditto ditto satins
Crimson sashes.
IVORY WARE.
Elegantly carved ivory vases
Ditto ditto fans
Ditto ditto baskets
Beautifully carved chessmen
Ditto ditto card cases
Coloured matting
China hats, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Merchant Tailors, Outfitters, Drapers, and others.
22 Packages, containing Fashionable and Superb Clothing, just landed.

THIS DAY, 6th November, precisely at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to submit to competition on THURSDAY, the 6th of November next, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
The choicest parcel of gentlemen's clothing they have yet had the pleasure of introducing, having been selected with the nicest discrimination, and adapted to first-class establishments.
For the gratification of intending purchasers, they will be open to inspection one day previously to sale.
22 packages, containing
Gentlemen's superfine black alpaca coats, silk sleeve linings
Ditto ditto fine drab oxonians, ditto
Ditto ditto superfine marine cloth, ditto
All the same class in paletots
West of England shepherds' plaid, doe sporting ditto
Ditto ditto plain and fancy doe ditto
Superfine black cloth ditto, silk linings
Gentlemen's superior doe trousers
Ditto fly front and whole fall black ditto ditto, spring bottoms, straps, and buckles
Ditto assorted light fancy, very superior
Ditto Bedford cord, spring bottoms, F.F. and W.F.
Gent's woollen cord trousers in variety
Shepherd's plaid oxonian coats, W.E. doe
Superfine black cloth ditto
Ditto extra fine surtout coats
De Hiver fancy vests
S.B.R.C. ditto ditto
De Hiver black silk velvet ditto
D.B.F.C.C. ditto ditto
All the same in superb black satin
Shepherd's plaid de Hiver ditto patent bound
Coloured wove quilting ditto
Superfine black cloth ditto
Boys' and youths' superfine black cloth hussar suits
Ditto ditto polka suits, silk lining and bound
Large variety of gentlemen's first-class trowsers.
The trade are particularly invited to see these goods.
After which, on same account—
3 cases men's drab moleskin trousers
3 cases ditto millers' drab ditto ditto.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Postponed until FRIDAY, in consequence of the weather.
In the Assignment of James Gould.
Superior Household Furniture, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by the assignees to sell by auction, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Castlereagh-street, on FRIDAY, November 7th, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of superior household furniture, &c., comprising
Rosewood drawing suite, covered in damask and mahogany
Rosewood and mahogany loo tables
Handsome rosewood cheffonier, with plate glass back
Circular and other dining tables
Mahogany oval table, forming a large dining table
Rosewood work and papier maché tables
Mahogany hair-seated couch and chairs
Cheffonier, sideboard
Cane-seated and other chairs
Carpet and rugs, fenders and fireirons, and
Various other articles of furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

Printing Press, New and Second-hand Type, and Pressing Boards
Cheap Editions of Standard Works, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Rooms, York and Wynyard streets, WEDNESDAY, November 12, at 11 o'clock, without any reserve to close accounts,
1 very superior and powerful iron stand printing press, double-action, 3-inch complete
1 case long primer type
1 case second-hand brevier
79 wood cuts, various
1 case brevier, and ornamental borders
1 ditto type cases, and book-work chase
2 cases large stout press-boards
1 case india-rubber
10 cases cheap editions of popular and standard works, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

PARRAMATTA.
Two Brick-built Cottages, &c.
Unreserved Sale.
SATURDAY, 8th November.

MR. J. F. STAFF will sell by auction, on the premises, in Grose-street,
LOT 1.
A brick-built cottage of four rooms, upon a stone foundation, frontage of 22 feet, depth 150 feet. A well of excellent water and let to a good tenant.
LOT 2.
A brick cottage, large brick-built stable and loft, frontage 33 feet by 150 feet in depth. A well of excellent water, also let to a good tenant.
Title guaranteed.
Terms at sale, which will commence at 12 o'clock.

Shares.
Sydney Insurance Company.

MORT and CO. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, 6th November,
200 Shares in the Sydney Insurance Company, £1 paid up.
Terms, Cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Black Oil, &c., &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, November 6, at 11 o'clock precisely.
126 bales wool
32 casks tallow
3214 sheepskins
462 hides
44 calfskins
Black oil, bones, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

THE BIRNIE ESTATE, BOTANY BAY,
Consisting of 1080 Acres in the parish of Sutherland, with extensive improvements.
TEN ACRES AT BOTANY.
Adjoining BUNNERONG HOUSE and GROUNDS, late the residence of John Browne, Esq., deceased.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 17th December,
The following valuable freehold properties:—
LOT 1.
THE BIRNIE ESTATE, BOTANY BAY, 1080 acres, in the parish of Sutherland, consisting for the most part of RICH SWAMP LAND, upon about 50 acres of which are the following improvements—
A weatherboard cottage, containing large passage, and six rooms; a stone house adjoining, containing four rooms, a kitchen and laundry detached, also good stable, cow-shed, two huts, and large garden fenced and under cultivation.
☞ This estate is situate on the south side of Botany Bay, opposite to the well-known tower, or Customs depôt, and La Perouse's Monument, and extends to the ocean, being the land immediately adjoining the Government reserve at the south Botany Head.
Language cannot describe the CHARMING and VARIED VIEWS which enliven this beautiful and sequestered spot, which embrace a vast extent of the South Pacific Ocean, the placid waters of Botany Bay, with the entrances to Cook's and George's Rivers, and the surrounding country, extending to the distant spires of the city.
As a whole, this property forms A SPLENDID ESTATE, well worthy the attention of the merchant or tradesman, who, hackney'd in business, desires to taste the sweets of life "in rural pleasures past," and retire from the turmoil and anxiety of a city life; or, as most of the land is of a fine rich nature, amply watered, it is admirably adapted for sub-division into small farms and market-gardens, and would, without doubt, well repay any speculator who would purchase it with this intent, especially if regular communication with the opposite shore of the bay was established, which would bring the property only about TEN MILES FROM SYDNEY.
☞ A large Government reserve adjoins the estate, forming its southern boundary, which considerably enhances its value, as it could be made available for dairy and grazing purposes.
LOT 2.
TEN ACRES AT BOTANY, adjoining BUNNERONG HOUSE AND GROUNDS, late the residence and property of John Browne, Esq., deceased.
☞ This valuable block of land is situate about 2 miles from the village of Botany, and only SIX MILES FROM THE CITY.
It is in the immediate neighbourhood of the most highly improved properties at Botany, and distant only a few yards from the Bay. On the north-west it is bounded by a beautiful FRESH WATER CREEK, the soil on the banks of which is a rich alluvial loam, very suitable for market gardens.
☞ This land is within a few minutes' walk of the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE and UNRESERVED SALE.
A compact Block of Freehold Property, consisting of FOUR HOUSES in CROWN-STREET and CROWN LANE, close to WILLIAM-STREET, Woolloomooloo, and now yielding an INCOME at the RATE of £167 per YEAR.
TITLE—The usual Riley Estate Title.
TERMS—Cash.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 12th November,
The undermentioned block of Freehold Property, situate in CROWN-STREET, close to WILLIAM-STREET.
2 BRICK HOUSES, each containing 3 rooms, with convenient back yards, and having a WELL of EXCELLENT WATER for the supply of both. They face CROWN-STREET; one of them has a shop-front, and both are let to respectable tenants. Also,
2 BRICK TWO-STORY HOUSES, situate at the rear of the above, each containing 2 rooms, with convenient back yards, and also a well of water for the supply of both. These face Crown-lane.
☞ The above occupy an allotment of land having about
26 feet to Crown-street, by
102½ feet in depth, and having also
26 feet to Crown-lane.
They form a most compact block of property, distant only about 147 FEET FROM WILLIAM-STREET, in Crown-street, are in good repair, now let to respectable tenants, and yielding at the rate of £167 per YEAR.
They will be sold without reserve, and therefore afford an opportunity for A MOST LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE CAPTAIN WILLS.
WILMOT-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY, between George and Pitt streets, a little beyond Bathurst-street.
FOUR COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSES.
Title—Unexceptionable.

MORT and CO. are instructed by the trustees of the late Captain Wills, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 12th November,
All those four substantial brick-built two story DWELLING HOUSES, situate on the north side of Wilmot-street, Brickfield-hill, each containing sitting room and kitchen on the ground floor, and bedroom above; also, a loft over the kitchen. The two centre houses have entrances to the back by a passage leading from Wilmot-street. Water laid on for the use of the four houses.
The whole are erected on a block of land having 66 feet frontage to Wilmot-street by a depth of about 41 feet.
☞ The central position of this property, and the dense population around it, give to it a high value as a city freehold, and also renders it specially worthy the attention of mechanics, labourers, and others who require house accommodation in this vicinity.
A Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale

COLLINGWOOD—LIVERPOOL, being a portion of the valuable estate of Collingwood, the property of J. H. ATKINSON, Esq., immediately adjoining the Steam Flour Mills, proposed abattoirs, &c.
☞ This promising village forms in reality an EXTENSION of the TOWN of LIVERPOOL.
It is prettily situated on the sloping lands at the entrance to that town from the Campbelltown side, with an extensive frontage to the GREAT SOUTH ROAD, as well as to the George's River. It is traversed by the Sydney and Goulburn line of railway, and in its arrangement and subdivision, every care has been taken to provide for the health and convenience of its future inhabitants, by apportioning the allotments off in convenient sizes, as well as by providing good wide streets, with ample room for drainage, &c.
In announcing the first Sale of Allotments in Collingwood, MORT and CO. desire to call attention to the following facts, which they feel will fully justify its claim to be already looked upon as a place of GREAT and RAPIDLY RISING IMPORTANCE.
It is very generally understood that the Government have decided upon abandoning the Abattoirs at Glebe Island, as it has been found, from a variety of causes, that the site is unfit for the purpose. Partly anticipating this result, and aware of the crying demand for a similar establishment, rendered daily more imperative by the wants of our increased population, the proprietor of Collingwood has already entered into arrangements for the erection of Abattoirs on a large scale, in connection with extensive sheep and cattle pens, receiving paddocks, &c.—with a view to the carrying out sales of fat stock intended for the Sydney markets—in furtherance of which the Railway is about to be at once extended to Collingwood, so that the meat may be slaughtered there and conveyed on to Sydney by rail.
The ABUNDANCE of PURE WATER to be had on the spot, and the great conveniences for grazing stock which the neighbourhood affords, all point to COLLINGWOOD as the place of all others peculiarly adapted for carrying out the project successfully, and, indeed, tend to establish it as a SECOND ISLINGTON MARKET. Already there is a large and profitable Steam Flour Mill in the village, and as buildings will be at once erected for the reception of all kinds of grain, hay, &c., with arrangements for weighing and pressing—and further, being in the centre of a populous district and surrounded by country to a large extent under

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. WATT AND PEARSON.—At the Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horse Stock, Gigs, Dogcart, Phaetons, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At the Australian Auction Mart, at 10 o'clock, Men's, Boy's, and Youth's Summer Clothing, Waterproof Clothing, Regatta and other Shirts, Hats; at half-past 10 o'clock, damaged Byass' Ale and Porter, also Baird's and Duckworth's Ale; at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Patna Rice, and Oats; at 11 o'clock, Jams, West India Pickles, Bottled Fruits, Fresh Salmon, Sardines, Vinegar, Hams, Bacon, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, First-class Gentlemen's Clothing and General Drapery, Chinese Goods, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Silks, Satins, &c.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Preserved Provisions, Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, and Fish, Hams, Butter, Sauces, Mustards, &c., damaged 3-bushel Bags, English Ale.

Mr. F. SMITH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Two Stone-built Houses in Norton and Crown streets, Surry Hills; Five Allotments at Carcoar, county of Bathurst.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Twenty-eight Acres of Land at Illawarra, near Wollongong; Fifty Small Farms on the Rocky Point and New Illawarra Road, House and Ground, George-street, Redfern, Farm near Kiama, Verandah Cottage, Norton-street, Surry Hills, Two Allotments Rosedale Estate, Lane Cove, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Boots, Jewellery, Toys, &c.

MESSRS. GROSE AND AGNEW.—At their Horse Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Clothes, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings, Dressing Gowns, Furnishings, Furniture, Baths, Ladders, Watches, Rings, &c.

MR. R. PEEK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Oilmen's Stores; at 12 o'clock, Rum, Brandy, Old Tom, Sherry, Champagne, Ale, Porter, Cyder, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Omnibus, Carts, Gigs, Dray, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—On the premises, 120, Elizabeth-street South, next to the Cricketers' Arms, at 11 o'clock, the whole of the Household Furniture, Engravings; at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the remaining Assets in the Insolvent Estate of George Townshend, of the Upper Paterson.

MESSRS. MARTYN AND SCHRODER.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Milch Cows.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Black Oil; at their Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Shares in the Sydney Insurance Company.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS, &c.—Purkis and Lambert beg to acquaint furniture buyers, and others, that they sell, this day, on the premises, next the Cricketers' Arms, at 11 o'clock, the whole of the household furniture, &c., as per advertisement.—ADV.

WOLLONGONG.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

THIRD DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—The District Purse, of 40 sovereigns, for all horses, the *bona fide* property of persons residing between Bulli and Jervis Bay, and known to have been in their possession three months previous to the races. Heats, one mile and a-half; entrance, £4.

Mr. C. Thomas's b. h. Scamp, 3 years	.....	.....	1 1
T. Wholohan's g. g. Doctor, aged	.....	.....	2 3
W. Jenkins's c. h. Berkeley, 4 years	.....	.....	0 0

Second Race.—The Welter Race, of 30 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each added, for all horses carrying Homebush welter weights. Heats, one mile and a-half; entrance, £3.

Mr. A. Rose's b. g. Junius, 5 years	.....	.....	1 1
S. Thompson's b. g. Crab, aged	.....	.....	2 dr.
C. Thomas's b. m. Pochohontas	.....	.....	dr.

Third Race.—The Consolation Stakes, of 10 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each added, for all beaten horses during the meeting, to be handicapped by the stewards, or whom they may appoint; one event; one mile and a-half. Entrance £1.

Mr. Watts' Jerrigong Maid	.....	.....	1
Thompson's Crab	.....	.....	2

Fourth Race.—The Forced Handicap, of 3 sovereigns each, with 20 sovereigns added from the funds, for all winners, except Hack and Consolation Stakes. Heats, one mile and a-half.

This was the most exciting race during the meeting. It was contested by Mr. Thomas' Scamp, Mr. Errington's Unknown, and Mr. Rose's Junius. (This horse carried 9 lbs. over-weight.)

The first was a dead heat; in the second heat Junius was withdrawn, and the others came in as follows:—

Mr. Thompson's Scamp	.....	.....	1
Errington's Unknown	.....	.....	2

This concluded the Wollongong Races, which were very well attended, and unmarred by a single accident.

CRICKET MATCH.—A match at single wicket came off last Thursday, the 30th ultimo, between Mr. Rutter, of the Australian Club, and Mr. Gordon, of the Jamberoora Club, for £5 aside. Gordon notched one in the first innings; and, in the second innings, he was bowled out by his antagonist at the third bowl. Mr. Rutter won by fifteen notches in his first innings, and then gave up his bat.

THE GLEBE CHURCH—AGAIN.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I dare say that your readers are growing tired with Church matters at the Glebe, and I myself would have been glad to leave it in peace; but there has appeared in the last number of the *Church Chronicle* a passage that must not be allowed to pass, lest its imputations be supposed to be true merely because uncontradicted.

The writer says:—"It is now ten years since this place was named by the late Bishop as in great need of a church, and while the population has probably quintupled since that time nothing has been done for the promotion of this object." The clear unmistakable motive of this is to cast reflection upon some persons who have thus been guilty of such neglect, and to justify the extraordinary means which have been resorted to for dividing the parish of Christ Church.

Now, we have lately been told, in all gravity, that the Glebe is in the ecclesiastical parish of Petersham—if so, the charge of neglect lies against the Rev. Dr. Steele, who has for seventeen years been the clergyman of that part. No one, however, who is acquainted with Dr. Steele, will believe that for so long a period he has neglected an important part of his charge, the more so, as he has procured the erection of two additional churches in his parish—at Botany and Camperdown—it would appear, therefore, that he did not consider the Glebe as under his pastoral care. This is made perfectly clear by referring to the late Bishop's Minute, of May 9th, 1839.

"The boundaries of Mr. Steele's district are those of the parish of Petersham and Concord north of Cook's River, as far as Longbottom. But as the residences on *St. Philip's Glebe*, are so nearly adjoining the parish of *St. Lawrence*, it will be better if, by a private understanding between the clergymen, the occupants there be considered as under the charge of the minister of *St Lawrence's parish*." Under this authority the residents at the Glebe have been considered *ecclesiastically* what they are, and must have been *really* the parishioners of Christ Church, and Dr. Steele is therefore acquitted of all blame concerning them.

It does not, however, require much penetration to perceive that the insinuation is not directed against Dr. Steele at all, but is intended to apply to the minister and parishioners of Christ Church, whose shortcomings are thus paraded in contrast to the zeal of the gentleman "appointed by the Bishop."

On the first constitution of the parish of St. Lawrence, or Christ Church as it is called, the first work was to build a *Church*, and all who were resident at the Glebe at that time must remember the labours and anxieties which beset the work, and with what joy and gladness the "House" was at last completed, and was consecrated by the Bishop that is gone. No sooner were the congregation fairly settled in the new building, than the Incumbent of the parish began to "agitate" for the erection of a second church at Chippendale. After much disappointment, this building was also commenced in 1847, and the first stone was laid in January 1848.

During all this time the Glebe was not overlooked; but as the original church was much burdened with debt, and all available funds were wanted at Chippendale, it was deliberately resolved that it would be unwise to attempt another church in the parish until the other was finished and "off our hands"—when the same process would be entered upon at the Glebe. In accordance with this arrangement the building of Chippendale Church was proceeded with under all sorts of difficulties, and finally brought to a close, in spite of enormous prices, and was consecrated about a year ago.

By this time, also, definite arrangements had been made for proceeding with the proposed church at the Glebe: plans were drawn, estimates made, and a list of subscribers was commenced; and if things had been allowed to go on in the usual manner the preparations for building would have been much further advanced than they are at present. But in the midst of all this, a note was received from the Bishop, desiring the Incumbent of Christ Church to meet him to "*settle the boundaries of the parishes*"—a rather unnecessary proceeding, one would think, if the Glebe were outside the boundaries of Christ Church already. This was the only notice received of the Bishop's intention, and thus was a clergyman separated from some of his oldest parishioners, and his most attached personal friends, without the smallest pretence of enquiry as to their opinions on the subject.

The Synod is the only hope of the Church, and until that be established the Bishop of Melbourne's words will be increasingly true—"the constitutional rights possessed by the clergy and laity in the mother country *have no existence in this colony*."

Yours,

X.

THE REGISTRATION ACT.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Having observed of late some observations upon the above Act, both from your "own correspondents," in various localities, and also in letters from private individuals, I beg to crave a corner in your valuable journal, with a view to correct some misconceptions under which your various correspondents seem to labour in respect of the powers of the District Registrars under that Act.

Your correspondent on the Lower Murrumbidgee says, "It is often asked why the Registrar has not the power to marry persons?" Your correspondent cannot have studied the matter upon which he writes, or on reference to the Marriage Act, 19 Vic., No. 30, clause III., he would have found that the power of marriage was clearly vested in the District Registrar.

Your correspondent's letter, "Z," published in the *Herald* of 30th ultimo, is quite erroneous, and in my humble opinion calculated to obstruct rather than assist the District Registrar in the performance of his most responsible duties.

"Z" refers to circulars recently issued by the District Registrars, "calling for a variety of details in the cases of births and deaths, *as well as of marriages*, of a very inquisitorial, and, it may be, offensive character," and goes on to ask by what authority these enquiries are made.

In respect of the authority under which the enquiry as to births and deaths is made, the circular bears upon the face of it the stamp of authority, having been printed by the Government printer in Sydney. And for the District Registrar's power to make the enquiries therein spoken of, I would refer "Z" to the Registration Act, 19 Vic., No. 34, sec. XVII. The registration of marriages is nowhere alluded to in the above mentioned circular.

In respect of the clergy, as to marriages (so far as the district registrar is concerned), their duties are very simple, and in no case—in a very extensive district, with several resident clergymen—have I heard a single dissatisfied expression, far less of "unnecessary and afflictive vexatious trouble and annoyance." The clergy are only required to forward to the District Registrar of the district in which the marriage is celebrated, within one month of the solemnization of such marriage, a certificate thereof, according to a certain form, printed copies of which are to be furnished to the clergy, upon requisition, by the District Registrar.

It is not correct to doubt the applicability of the law to all classes. It is sufficient to say that the law makes no distinction of persons. The Registration Act provides for penalties for misconduct on the part of the District Registrar, as well as protection to the officer who fearlessly does his duty.

I cannot answer "Z.'s" question as to the reason of the constant changing of the District Registrars. I only speak of occurrences in my own district.

As a passing remark, and to show the public feeling upon registration in my district, I may mention that the dissentients amount only to one in two hundred and fifty; that is to say, that of 250 persons registered by me, only one has given me any trouble or made any difficulty of supplying the required information.

The "efficiency" required in the District Registrar is not sufficiently paid. The labour in his office is considerable, and the tax imposed upon him in having to provide his own stationary very great. I have no doubt all this will in due time be considered in the proper quarter, and I, for one, will not harass the superiors in my department of the public business, in the onerous duty of establishing a (to the colony) new and important system, by any comparatively petty grievances.

I enclose my card, and am, yours obediently,

A DISTRICT REGISTRAR, *ab initio*,
and one who has celebrated a marriage.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Knowing that your columns are always open for the insertion of any reasonable suggestions, I beg to offer the following.

At the present time the waste land of the colony is the property of the Commonwealth. When the Executive or Government disposes of any of this land it acts in precisely the same manner as a freeholder when selling his property. The inhabitants of Great Britain would never suffer the imposition of a tax for the purpose of forming railways in the county of Middlesex; for the same reason the waste land should not be sold for the purpose of making improvements in the county of Cumberland.

As the colony is in great want of trunk lines of road to connect the north, south, west, and sea borders, let the proceeds derived from the sale of the waste land in any county be devoted to the formation of roads in that county, on the same principle as turnpike trusts in England and Wales.

It is very absurd to call cash derived from the sale of waste lands, revenue; it is only the rents from them that can be considered as such, which I propose should be appropriated for the purpose of immigration. I also propose that the Government, as trustees for the colonists (every one of whom possesses an interest in our domains), should demand fair rent for the land; and from the fact of four thousand sheep realising one thousand pounds more by a station being given in, I should say one hundred pounds per annum would be a very reasonable rent, in comparison to an English grazier, who, irrespective of tithes, taxes, poor and county rates, has to pay at least one thousand pounds for grazing an equal number.

Here is an ample income, after deducting the present assessment and licence, to introduce 25,000 adults, annually, of the best character, and on the following plan:—

Let there be a bounty guaranteed to the owners of ships above 500 tons register, equal to the difference of a steerage passage between Australia and America, for adults and children in proportion, irrespective of old age, on their landing alive in New South Wales, the number to be limited to one immigrant for every four tons, the present medical regulations to be still in force.

The number thus imported would, by being distributed among farmers, stockholders, and others, enable our graziers to carry on their operations on an improved and extended form by a renewal of lease every seven years, and whenever sold the permanent improvements to be taken at a valuation.

If this system were carried out, it would remove all cause of separation by the north or western districts (which is exciting the public attention at present), and prevent many future annoyances in our customs and boundary regulations.

To remove all cause of discontent in our Electoral Act, I beg to suggest that our Houses of Parliament be built on the road to Bathurst, about midway between the Nepean and Hartley, a fine healthy spot, and central for the whole colony, when the electors may be fairly represented in proportion to numbers.

H. P.

Sydney, 4th November.

PARLIAMENTARY PRAYER.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—It seems passing strange that, in a multitude of counsellors who have been selected by the people of New South Wales for their wisdom to make and amend laws for our governance, there should exist a difficulty in finding a prayer suitable to their wants and circumstances; and although it may be deemed presumptuous in a bushman to offer a suggestion in the matter, yet I cannot help thinking how desirable it would be that the members of our Parliament took some steps to prevent their assemblies assuming the character of a bear garden, or in any shape approaching the senatorial meetings so degrading to our Trans-Pacific Brethren.

That there are gentlemen in the Parliament whose character and conduct are of the highest order is true: it is equally true that there are others who would have disgraced the City Council, so long a reproach to our metropolis; and to these latter my remarks apply.

The prayer I suggest can, however, be adopted by all creeds; and, being very short, very little of the present mis-spent time would be occupied before deliberations commenced. In the heat of debate, the danger of personal allusions and recrimination would be carefully avoided, and, being more guarded in their expressions, members would be saved from the peril of horsewhipping; freedom of discussion, with its retort courteous, would usurp the place of the acrimonious and bitter feelings which now impede the business of the country.

PARLIAMENTARY PRAYER.—Enlighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord; and by Thy great mercy defend us from the perils and dangers of this night—for the love of Thy only Son our Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

On retiring from the Parliament House, such of the members who may have forgotten themselves may repeat a few sentences from the General Confession, such as the following:—

"We have followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts."

"We have left undone those things which we ought to have done, and we have done those things which we ought not to have done," &c., &c.

In a short time, peace and order would abound where now anarchy and confusion reign.

Your most obedient servant,

AN ELECTOR.

Stroud, November 3, 1856.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In yesterday's debate on Mr. Forster's motion for the appointment of a police magistrate at Queanbeyan, the hon. Attorney-General advanced a proposition worthy of his generous spirit; the promotion to the magistracy of Clerks of Petty Sessions. Although this plan was stated by him as applicable only to the case of those clerks who were men of education, steady character, and other necessary qualifications, it met with opposition from some members. May I through your columns suggest for the consideration of those members whether the law of England in its superlative justness has not guarded the people well enough against the misconduct or the mal-administration of law by magistrates. The commission of any act of injustice or oppression by a magistrate in this British community, will assuredly lay him open to *one* or *both* of these consequences—viz., an action at law, or exposure by the Press. These are the grand safe guards against magisterial misconduct or incapacity. Surely no man will be able to hold his place in these days, and in this colony, who suffers more than once from the castigation of the Press, or the verdict of a jury in the way of "damages" for acts done. If such there be would the Ministry not speedily dispense with his service?

May I take this opportunity to correct a misapprehension of one hon. member, who suggested that as the taking down of evidence by a Judge in the Supreme Court was not derogatory to his high office, the performance of the same work by a magistrate should not be considered in any way to diminish the inferior dignity of his functions. The taking down of evidence in cases *before a magistrate* is compulsory. The examinations and depositions are to be taken down *by the magistrate* in writing. This is provided for by statute; which also makes it incumbent on the magistrate to read over his evidence to each witness before he signs the deposition, and then to cause the witness to sign it, and then to sign it himself, and then to do certain other acts incidental to the hearing of the case. But the taking down evidence in trials before a judge is not by law necessary, nor does that work in any way fall within the *duty* of the judge. The *jury* are there to hear the evidence, and if the judge takes any notes of that evidence, he only does so for his *own* convenience and use;—not for the advantage of any other person. The misconception on this matter is very general, and from it has arisen in some measure a practice amongst a certain class of legal practitioners, who procure the evidence thus taken from the judge's clerk (whose privilege it is to furnish it), and then *retail* a copy of that evidence to their opponents in the suit, to the discredit of the judge's clerk, if that copy does not prove to be a correct one. On a trial for perjury, before that great and good man, the late Mr. Justice Talfourd, it was proposed to put in—on the part of the Crown—the judge's notes of the evidence given by the prisoner when he committed the alleged perjury. They were produced for that purpose by the clerk of the judge who wrote them, but were rejected as quite inadmissible.

BION.

November 5th.

PROPOSAL TO SEND CONVICTS TO NORTH AUSTRALIA.

(From the Morning Post, August 1.)

THE second report of the Committee of the House of Commons upon the subject of Transportation, which was yesterday issued to the public, contains much useful and valuable information. The committee, however, has come to no general conclusion with respect to the important question which had been submitted to its consideration. But three documents have been printed during the past session which abundantly illustrate the effects of the substitution of penal servitude for transportation. We mean the report of the Lords' Committee, appointed to inquire into the operation of the 16th and 17th Victoria, c. 99, and the two reports of evidence which have proceeded from the Committee of the House of Commons. The first contains a recommendation in favour of the continuance of the system of transportation to some colony or colonies with such improvements as experience may have suggested, with this very proper proviso, that the system could be carried on with advantage to the colony and with satisfaction to the colonists. It appears from evidence which is beyond question that the only colony which is willing to receive the assistance of convict labour is Western Australia. The number of criminals annually transported during the last three years does not, on an average, exceed three hundred or three hundred and twenty-five per annum—a number which can be easily disposed of in Western Australia with advantage to the colony and satisfaction to the colonists. The Committee of the Lords, being in favour of the continuance of transportation, considered various proposals which had been made to form convict establishments at the Falkland Islands, Moreton Bay, Red River, and Vancouver's Island, but it came to the conclusion that these places were not suited for the object proposed, and it suggested that, in the event of the formation of a new settlement for the reception of convicts, the northern portion of Australia, lying at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the adjacent islands, the soil of which is fertile, and the climate of which appears not to be ill-adapted to European constitutions, would form as eligible and convenient site. We believe that when the Legislature has finally made up its mind either to restore the system of transportation as an efficient means of secondary punishment, or to adhere strictly to the system of penal servitude, there will be, if the former alternative should be adopted, no difficulty in selecting, in some portion of our vast colonial territories, places where convicts may be employed in those industrial pursuits which are an excellent, if not the best, school of reformatory discipline. But the latter alternative, which still remains an open question, cannot, we believe, be adopted without danger to the peaceful inhabitants of this country. Two eminent judges—Mr. Justice Erle and Mr. Justice Cresswell—in their evidence before the Commons' Committee, express opinions unfavourable to the system of penal servitude. Mr. Justice Erle, when asked, "Does penal servitude carry with it the same amount of terror as transportation did?" replied—"I do not think it does. I think it is more definitely understood that it is confinement for a certain period—a confinement with no great physical suffering—a confinement which is painful only by taking the party to be imprisoned away from his ordinary habits and ordinary associations. I do not think that it is so impressive as a sentence of transportation, by a great deal." Mr. Justice Cresswell states, "according to my experience, criminals and their friends receive the sentence of transportation with much more emotion than any sentence of imprisonment, however long." Sir Richard Mayne, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, also states that he has come to a conclusion unfavourable to the operation of the Act of 1853. On the other hand, there are able and experienced gentlemen who express a contrary opinion, especially Colonel Jebb, who thinks that the ticket-of-leave system in conection with penal servitude has worked beneficially. We believe that the records of our criminal courts show that ticket-of-leave men generally relapse into crime, and that they often become missionaries of dishonesty. When a man knows that the duration of his imprisonment depends upon his good conduct in gaol, he is tempted to play the hypocrite. He imposes upon the chaplain, the gaoler, and ultimately upon the Home-office. The ticket-of-leave which, by his apparent good behaviour, he has obtained, is in reality a license, under cover of which he returns to his former depraved courses. We may also add that transportation is a punishment which, in one sense, is fixed and determined. If the convict, by good conduct abroad, obtains qualified freedom, the punishment of expatriation for the allotted period of his sentence remains in full force. But, with regard to penal servitude, the punishment is uncertain, because its duration depends upon the conduct of the culprit, and no reformatory discipline which has hitherto been applied can afford a secure test that the privilege of qualified freedom in this country will not be accompanied by an immediate recurrence to crime in old haunts, and amidst former associates. The establishment of an uniform system of police throughout the counties and boroughs will, no doubt, enable more effectual supervision to be exercised over ticket-of-leave men, and will lessen the danger of the great social experiment which was sanctioned by the Legislature in 1853. But we cannot disregard the concurrent testimony of men so eminent and experienced as Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Cresswell, and Sir Richard Mayne. The Lord Chief Justice of England has repeatedly in his place in Parliament condemned the abolition of transportation. Under these circumstances, there surely can be no difficulty in sending our convicts to establishments to be formed in the comparatively unknown regions of Northern Australia, or in the wilds which surround Hudson's Bay, or in any other portion of the British Empire lying distant from those thriving colonies which will not permit the very fountains of peace and order to be polluted by the influx of a criminal population.

STEALING MONEY.—Anthony Mitchell, of Castlereagh-street, dealer, has reported to the police that the sum of £40, in bank notes, was on Tuesday stolen from a desk in his shop. There is an object of suspicion, but circumstances are not considered so striking as to warrant the approhension of the suspected.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

Messrs. Mort and Co. sold to-day, by auction, 6¾ acres of land, at the mouth of the Lane Cove River, at £10 per acre; 4 cottages, in Riley-street and Crown-lane, for £315 each; or £1260; and 5 acres, at Coogee, at £26 per acre. The Woottonga House and grounds were withdrawn, £4000 being the highest bid.

The monthly meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, will be held to-morrow (this day) at 3 p.m.

Messrs. Du Fay and Co., of Manchester, in their monthly circular, for transmission by the 5th of August mail, make the following remarks on the state of trade:—

Both our co'ton and woollen manufacturers complain of the comparative high prices of the raw material. As a rule, it takes a longer time to realise an advance in prices upon the manufactured article than it does on the raw material. The smaller manufactures who have but limited means to fall back upon, feel this state of things severely. Our friends abroad must not expect any material reduction in prices, even should the raw material experience some decline from its present value, which is, however, not likely to be the case; prices, on the contrary, are looking upwards. The overland news, which reached us a few days ago, are not of a very favourable tenor; so far, few transactions have taken place in our market in consequence, and with the exception of money having become more easy in Calcutta, no change of importance had occurred. The accounts from this side which had just arrived were not of a nature to give any impulse to trade, prices had then shown some symptoms of weakness here, but recovered when discounts were reduced. In China, the insurrection continues, and very little business is at present done for that quarter. The home buyers show more activity, and the purchases have been larger in the aggregate. Latterly, the Greeks have again come into the market, and as they are large buyers, the effect of their transactions is perceived in rendering the market firmer and stocks smaller. The printers and other fancy goods manufacturers have been busy latterly with orders for various foreign markets, and we believe the transactions would have been more extensive had not an apprehension prevailed last month that present prices of textile fabrics could not be maintained, if high prices of articles of food continued. This opinion has proved erroneous, for the tendency is now upward instead of downward.

The *Bankers' Circular* of 2nd August says, referring to the money market, particularly as it regards the demand for the precious metals, by countries like England, having no native supply but that which is supported by commercial and financial operations, which is now keeping the money market of London in a state of constant ferment:—

A morning contemporary not many days since announced, with great confidence, that large purchases of gold were being made in the London market, amounting to about £4,000,000 sterling, and that the Bank of France were still heavy buyers. There is, probably, some truth in these reports; but they are in many instances very much exaggerated. It is, at the same time, impossible to deny the fact that the gold is bought up in large quantities as soon as it arrives here, without being transmitted to the Bank of England. We see nothing strange in this as a mercantile operation; but we simply ask, how it is that foreigners can, in the face of the great increase in the supplies of gold, beat us as competitors in the market? The answer is obvious; the Bank of England is not a free agent in its purchases of bullion, and consequently she must submit to the new state of things. She consented, in order to preserve a monopoly of privileges, to be bound to purchase gold at a fixed rate; and she has at present no alternative but to submit. The public are now beginning to lose their confidence in our being able to retain the gold imported to our shores; and as that cannot be accomplished, the credit of merchants is constantly affected by it. During the last few days the pressure for money has considerably increased, and the discount houses have again advanced their rates for money at call from 3½ to 3¾ per cent. In the presence of such changes the Bank of England cannot reduce the rate of interest; for so long as the withdrawal of gold continues to affect its credit as a Bank of issue, the commerce and trade of the country must be governed by its influence. Whether the present drain of gold to the Continent will be only temporary, or otherwise, it is impossible to tell.

By a late issue of the *North China Herald*, published at Shanghai, we learn, from returns of the silk exports from China to Europe, that the consumption of that commodity is rapidly increasing, and already considerably exceeds the most sanguine expectations. The *Herald*, in these circumstances, very naturally inquires whether, if the demand be still further extended in the prospect of peace, the supply is likely to be such as to meet it? It then goes on to say:

We think this doubtful, even with our present prospects of a very fine crop, and upon which point all well informed native merchants are sanguine. The first crop is reported as likely to yield eight fun—that is, from each catty of silk worms' eggs the produce will be eight catties of cocoons, and which is admitted to be a full crop; for the success of the second and third crops there is seldom much apprehension, as the weather is always more favourable for the first; we may therefore perhaps not be considered as over estimating the export of next season if we put it at 63,000 bales: and, although this will be beyond all precedent, we think that wants of the West will nearly or quite equal the supply, even on the above estimates. During the season now closing our export will have reached nearly 55,000 bales, and, although much of it has cost very high rates, the result will on the whole be satisfactory. Of old silk we believe there never was a smaller stock at Hoo-chaou, and, if the report of native brokers may be relied upon, the stock of raw silk is exhausted, though a few hundred bales of throwns remain on hand. We must therefore look entirely to the crop to supply our wants for the coming season; and the following statement of exports from China for the past five years, against which we place the deliveries in England for the same number of years, will show that consumption is progressing in a greater ratio than supply. Our statement of China exports are made from the 1st July to the 30th of June, while the deliveries in England are made up from the 1st of January to the 31st of December in each year. There were exported from China to Europe, in 1850-51, 22,100 bales; in 1851-52, 23,000 bales; in 1852-53, 51,600; in 1853-54, 63,000 bales; and in 1854-55, 51,500 bales; including shipments from Shanghai and Canton to France direct, and from Shanghai (only a small quantity) to India. The deliveries in England were, during the year 1851, 31,647 bales; in 1852, 34,456 bales; in 1853, 33,926 bales; in 1854, 31,427 bales; and in 1855, 55,293 bales. From the 1st of January to the 1st of March in 1856, there were delivered in London alone 9841 bales of China silk, or at the rate of 58,884 bales per annum, exclusive of the deliveries in France, from the direct importations, and which latter have been variously estimated at from 6000 to 9000 bales. This trade is evidently on the increase; if, therefore, we take the mean of these estimated imports to France, and add them to the above rate of deliveries in England, we have a consumption of China silk in Europe estimated at 67,000 bales, or something in excess of our probable export for the coming season. With these prospects and high quotations from London, added to the high rate of exchange ruling here, we are apprehensive that our opening rates may not prove very encouraging to early shippers, as it must be borne in mind that even with peace prospects at home high prices may check consumption in some degree; it will therefore require great caution on this side; yet we doubt not, if the home markets are not swamped by excessive shipments early in the season, as was the case in 1853-54, the results will be as satisfactory as the above figures would lead shippers to expect.

ERRATUM.—The Australasian Steam Navigation Company's shares sold by Messrs. Mort and Co., on Tuesday, brought £13 10s. per share, and *not* £3 10s., as stated in yesterday's Money Article.

IMPOUNDINGS.

QUEANBEYAN.—24th October, from Dodsworth: Red steer, JB off ribs, IH near ribs or shoulder; notice sent to owner. Red ox, JR off rump, 25 off ribs. Strawberry steer, JL on near rump and ribs; damages and driving 7d. each. Also, on the 26th, from Yarrolumla: Red and white heifer, PMI off rump, JHD conjoined off hip. Brindle sided ox, like IR or LR off rump, a large scar under; damages 1s. 4d. each. Also, by Mr. James Williams, from paddock near Queanbeyan, on the 29th: Red ox, JB off ribs; damages 3s. 1d. Same day, from Ginnenderra; damages 3s. 6d. each. Brown colt, F with — over near shoulder. Bay filly, F under — and B over near shoulder. Grey filly, ON near shoulder. Brown filly, like PS near shoulder. Bay mare, OL near shoulder, 2 near ribs. Chesnut mare, like TK (writing capitals) conjoined near shoulder. Same day, from the Murrumbidgee, by Mr. A. M'Donald; damages 9s. each: Black horse, MH conjoined off shoulder. Black mare, IM near shoulder. Bay filly, M near shoulder. Re-advertised from Dirty Swamp; damages 2s. 4d. each: Chesnut mare, white legs, diamond under saddle near side, K off side; bay yearling filly by her side. Will be sold at the Queanbeyan Pound, 24th November.

BRAIDWOOD.—27th October. From the Lagoon Paddock, by Mr. Peter Stewart: Bay colt, long tail, star in face, black points, like IL near shoulder, blotch brand off shoulder, 2 years old. Bay yearling colt, star in face, black points, like W near shoulder. Will be sold 24th November.

FAHRULA.—14th October. From the Paddock of Mr. Thomas Smith, for trespass in growing crops: Yellow cow, branded CB or GB on the off ribs, one horn broken off, large lump on the belly; damages 10s. To be sold 7th November.

CHEETHAM'S BRIDGE.—23th October. From Fordwich; damages 1s. 6d per head: Red bullock, 7 reversed 7 off thigh, off ear slit, A and like bell near rump. Red and white spotted snail horned bullock, HOOK, off ribs, off ear marked. Red and white poley bullock, HC near rump, JWL off rump and ribs, off ear marked. White bullock, red spots about head and neck, JS off rump, like P off ribs. Will be sold 22nd November.

SYDNEY.—October 24th. From Police Station C Division:—Thirteen female goats. Also, on the 29th October, from B Division:—Chesnut horse, white face, like JR conjoined over H near shoulder, blind of one eye, about 4 years old, 17 hands high. Will be sold 21st November.

SOFALA.—October 27th. From Two Mile Creek; damages £5:—Chesnut entire horse, WF off shoulder, bald face, white fetlocks, long tail, about 6 years old, 15¼ hands high. Will be sold 20th November.

NETTLE, CASTLEREAGH.—28th October. From Penrith, by Wm. Robbins, damages 2s.: Red and white poley heifer, white forehead, near hind leg crooked, no brand visible, 18 months old. Will be sold at the Pound, 29th November.

ARMIDALE.—22nd October.—From Gara, by Mr. Edward Alligham: Chesnut mare, A near shoulder, W off neck. Chesnut foal, unbranded. Will be sold 20th November.

GREENFORD POUND.—October 25. From Glenalben Estate, for trespass; damages 1s.: Brindle bullock, near ear marked, cock horns, PP off rump, JC or JG off ribs, 9 off shoulder, like IW or IK near rump, no other brand visible, aged. Will be sold 21st November.

JUNEE.—October 25. From Red Bank: Brown filly, three white fetlocks, near fore fetlock broken, JK over 2 near shoulder, large star and snip, 2 years old, 13 hands high. Bay filly, black points, same brands, 1 year old. Iron-grey horse, saddle marks, three white fetlocks, IW near shoulder, 6 years old, 15 hands high. Roan mare, switch tail, saddle marks, W with R over and like H under, PB over F over — off shoulder, aged, 13 hands high. Damages 5s. 6d. each. Bay poley cow, 8S off rump, 9 off shoulder. Red cow, cock horns, JM in circle off rump, M over 4 near rump. White heifer, red spots on neck, unbranded, 1 year old; damages 4s. 6d. each. Will be sold 28th November.

GUNNING.—23rd October. From Burryong Estate: White steer, like IM ribs off side. Strawberry steer, ear marked, like FH ribs off side. Also, on the 24th, from Billybangio; damages 7s. 3d. each: Bay horse, black points, white down face, F over F near shoulder, 3 years old, 13 hands high. Brown horse, long switch tail, WI near shoulder, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Will be sold 29th November.

GUNDAGAI.—24th October, from Wilis Plums; trespass and driving 8s. 6d. per head: Yellow cow, D over M over 2 over B off rump, MC over 8IN and other illegible brands off ribs; calf at her side, no brand. Black and white bullock, C or G off shoulder and thigh, like gK conjoined off rump and ribs, DP near shoulder and thigh, illegible brand off rump. Strawberry stag, illegible brand off rump. Brindle bullock, DP near shoulder and thigh, IH near ribs, JK off thigh, like J and J reversed off ribs. Yellow bullock, TH near ribs, MRH off ribs. Brindle bullock, DMK near rump, FF off thigh. Yellow bullock, like JM near rump, 3 on thigh and ribs. Red bullock, MK off ribs. Yellow sided steer, JP off rump. Yellow bullock, O off rump. Brown sided cow, WB over 8 off rump, HS off ribs. Brindle bullock, WB over 8 off rump. Brindle poley cow, MRV over 3 off ribs. Roan steer, like HS near thigh, illegible brand near ribs. Black stag, OB over x off rump. Black cow, WB over 8, off rump. Red and white spotted steer, JH conjoined off rump. Yellow sided cow, like TC off ribs. Strawberry bullock, illegible brand off rump. Strawberry bullock, like LC near rump and ribs. Brindle cow, like CCW off rump, 2 off shoulder. Red bullock, SM off ribs, illegible brand near ribs. Brown cow, JT over 2 off rump, JT off ribs. Red sided steer, bald face, no brand. Roan bullock, like J in circle near ribs. Brindle cow, FH off rump and ribs. White stag, OM off rump. Brindle and white steer, illegible brand off rump. Red and white steer, like J — off shoulder. Roan steer, illegible brand off rump. Will be sold 28th November.

ALBURY, 21st October, from the station of J. Hore, Esq., Wegra; driving and trespass, 7s. 6d. per head: Yellow bullock, TRM conjoined off rump and ribs, NI near shoulder, illegible brand near ribs. Red steer, unbranded. Red bullock, 3 off rump, AH off ribs, illegible brand near ribs. Red bullock, 3 off shoulder, ITH off rump over horse-shoe. Red bullock, off ear marked, ITH off rump, D near ribs. Black bullock, like MK over K off rump, D near ribs. Yellow-sided poley cow, D off ribs, other brands illegible. White steer, T off rump, T off ribs. Yellow cow, unbranded. Red and white spotted bullock, cross between TC near ribs. Red cow, no brands visible. Black bullock, gB conjoined off rump, W off ribs, off ear marked. Brindle and white steer, like JP near shoulder. Yellow and white cow, HY near rump. Brown and white spotted cow, MK conjoined off rump. Yellow bullock, like WM off rump. Blue and white bullock, BOYD near neck, cut throat. Red and white steer, SG off rump, 5 off shoulder. Red and white bullock, off ear marked, illegible brand off thigh. Red bullock, like WK off ribs. Brown and white bullock, illegible brand off rump and ribs, stumpy tail. Yellow steer, unbranded. Brown poley bullock, like IK near ribs, horseshoe off loin. Brindle bullock, no brands visible. Red bullock, 5 off rump,